

The Chart

Inside: Focus on women

Missouri Southern State College
Joplin, Mo. 64801

Vol. 35, No. 8
Friday, Feb. 8, 1974

Veterans show marked increase

The number of veterans attending Missouri Southern State College for the spring semester showed a significant increase over the fall semester which just ended. A total of 604 students have been certified for veterans' educational assistance by the Veterans' Affairs Office. This reflects an increase from 513 who were certified for the fall semester.

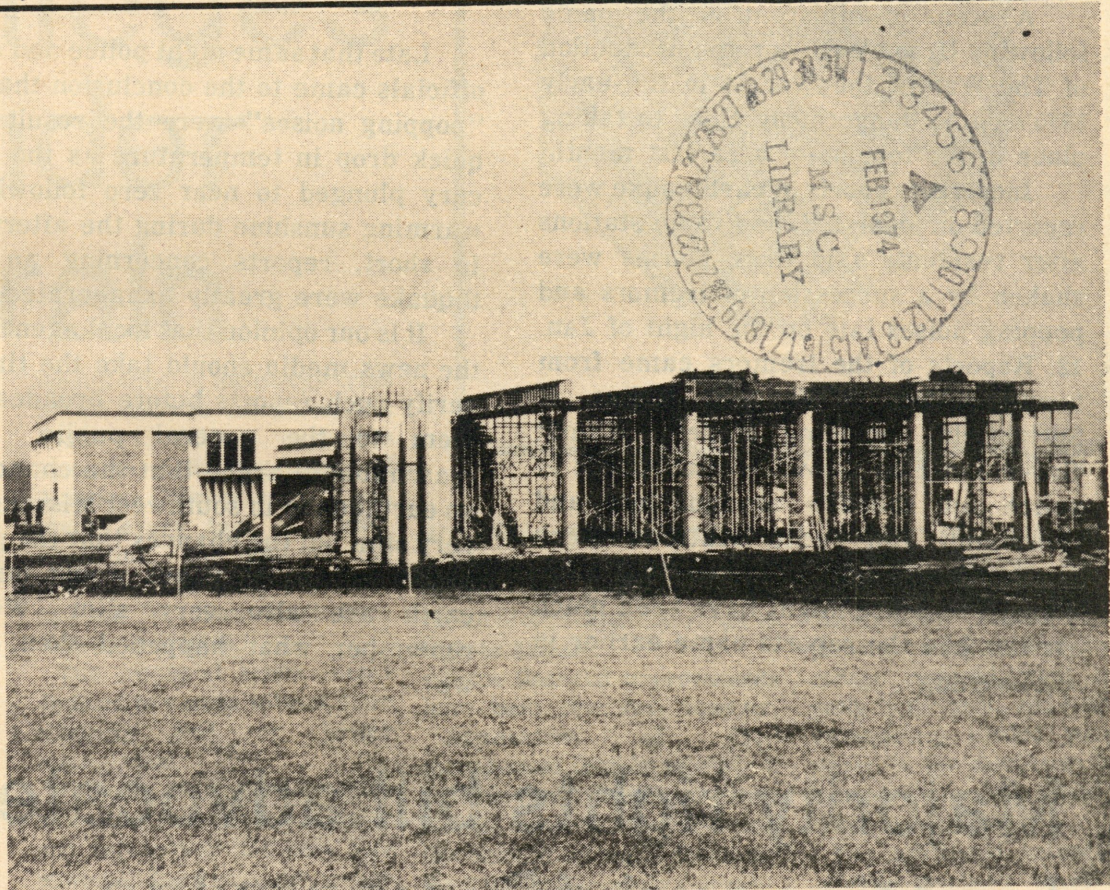
The increase in veterans enrollment is attributed to the fact that the Veterans' Affairs Office at the school is now func-

tioning on a full-time basis with two full-time and two part-time personnel.

A Veterans Outreach Program has been established to contact area veterans and provide needed information related to college courses. Veterans lacking a high school diploma are also encouraged to take advantage of this aspect of their veterans' benefits.

A breakdown of veterans enrollment shows 490 veterans, 105 dependents of disabled veterans, and 3 disabled veterans attending college level courses. In addition, 6 veterans are attending the Adult Basic Education courses in preparation for the G.E.D. high school diploma test.

Persons desiring information concerning veterans educational assistance or related information are encouraged to contact the Veterans' Affairs Office at Missouri Southern State College.



ADDITION TO MUSIC BUILDING of the Spiva Arts Center is progressing according to schedule. Two two-story wings are being constructed at the Center, one for art and one for music. Completion is expected in a year.

Freshman seeks office because 'nothing is done'

By TIM DRY

Because he was tired of seeing nothing done was one of the reasons that Wayne Johnson, an 18 year old freshman at MSSC, has filed for judge at the Newton County Court. Johnson, whose name will appear on the August Democrat ballot, explained that being judge of the court did not involve court rooms or trials, but deals with allocation of funds, division of voting precincts, and distribution of taxes. Newton County is divided into two districts with one judge over each. Johnson has filed for election in district two.

Johnson filed on January 21 and described the process as "a long, drawn out affair, first I had to go to the probate judge where I paid a \$25 filing fee. Then I had to take the receipt to the County clerk and he registered me as a candidate."

When asked where he got the idea to run for public office, he commented, "I first got the idea to run for public office in Mrs. St. Clair's government class. She made the general statement that young people should get more involved in government. I don't want to see old people out of government but I would like to see young people in. I received strong support from people around Granby, my parents have been a greater help and backed me 100 per cent, and finally Mrs. St. Clair has helped me greatly. I go in and talk with her about twice a week."

When asked his plans, if elected, Johnson stated, "Well, I'm carrying 16 hours this semester and I plan on continuing school if elected, but I plan on arranging my schedule so that I'll carry about 14 hours and get out of school around noon daily and then go from school to the County court."

Judges for the county court are elected during the general elections in November and serve a two-year term and can succeed themselves as often as desired.

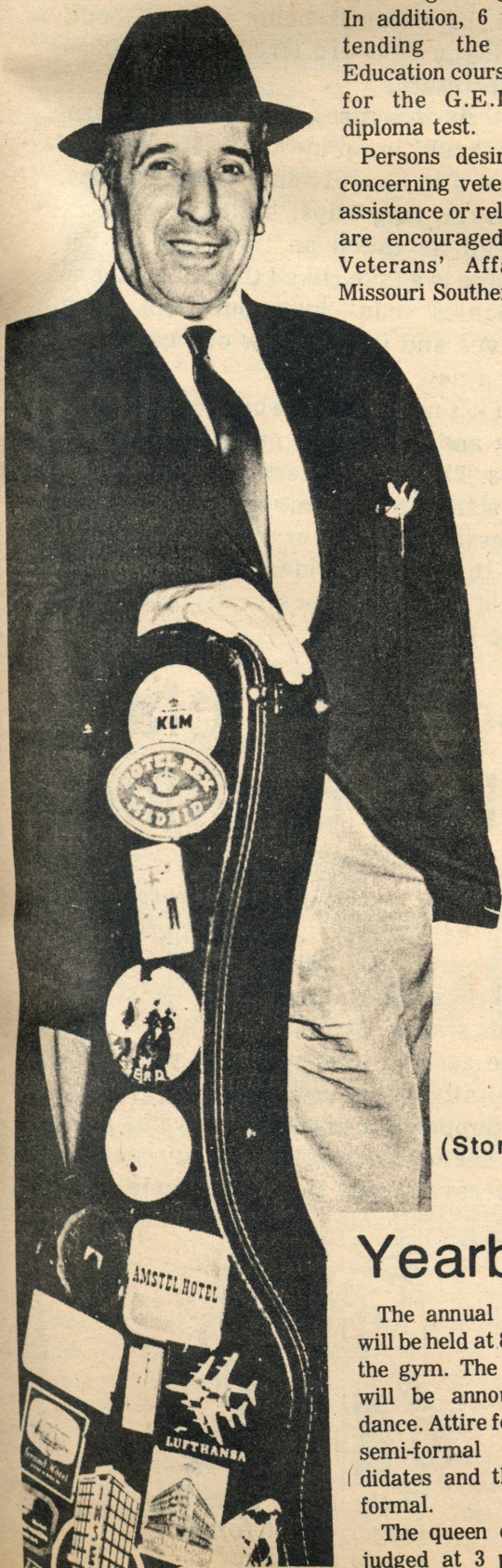
While Johnson registered with the Democratic Party, he feels that won't influence his actions as judge.

Johnson was born in Kirksville, Texas, on Feb. 15, 1955. The

family moved to their present residence in 1956. He is a graduate of East Newton High School, where he lettered in football, basketball, and track, was treasurer of his senior class and was included in the senior's Who's Who.

Johnson describes his campaign as "mostly door to door. I feel this is the most effective campaign but one of the toughest. So far, I've acquired around eight campaign workers but the biggest problem the campaign faces is financing. I've got some money saved but with going to school and running the election both, I'll be happy to take any donations."

Donations may be made by getting in touch with Randy Turner, at the MSSC Men's Residence Hall or mailed to Wayne Johnson, Rt. 1, Box 31, Granby, Missouri.



Carlos
Montoya
here

Tuesday

(Story on page 17)

Yearbook ball tomorrow

The annual Crossroads dance will be held at 8 p.m. tomorrow in the gym. The Crossroads queen will be announced during the dance. Attire for the dance will be semi-formal with queen candidates and their escorts going formal.

The queen candidates will be judged at 3 p.m. today in the

College Union ballroom. Judges for the contest will be Carol Lou Parker, local television personality; Carol McDaniel, fashion buyer for the Velvet Turtle; Bob Baird, local photographer; Rosemary Post, fashion buyer at Newmans; and Bunny Newton, owner of Newton's Jewelry.

Liza Minnelli
in
'Cabaret'

CUB

Thursday, Feb. 14

1 p.m. & 7 p.m.

Reports of earthquake greatly exaggerated

A scene reminiscent of the panic following Orson Welle's radio production of The War of the Worlds in the early 1930's came dangerously close to taking place in the four state area last month.

Incorrect reports of earthquake were reported on local T.V. and radio stations after residents said their houses were shaken by a succession of tremors and popping noises late on the night of Jan. 12. Reports of the tremors came from towns within a 30 mile radius of Springfield, including Monett, Walnut Grove and Fair Grove. Switchboards at police and sheriff's headquarters and television and radio stations were swamped with calls in the ensuing mini-panic. The scare might have been much greater had the reports come earlier in the evening.

Late that same night police and other officials came to the conclusion that the "popping noises" were the result of a quick drop in temperature as the mercury plunged to near zero following a warming sunshine during the afternoon. In short, reports concerning an earthquake were greatly exaggerated.

It is our opinion that local agencies of the news media should take the time to verify such reports before broadcasting them to the general public. It is reasonable to argue that the chances of an earthquake in southwest Missouri are very slim but the chances that the public would believe Martians would land on earth are also very slim. We all remember what happened then, don't we?



DAYTON DAILY NEWS

"It says, 'On this spot 200 Indians and U.S. marshals were surrounded by 12,000 television camera crews.'"

Dog Hair:

Cut gas prices!

By PHIL CLARK

In my continuing campaign to solve all the world's problems, I have come up with a surefire solution to the part of the energy crisis that directly affects almost all of us; the shortage of gasoline and oil.

Gasoline costs around fifty cents a gallon, rationing is being talked about, and all you hear are terrible predictions for the future.

To fix this mess, I think the government should jump in, knock the price of gas down to about twenty cents a gallon, encourage long trips, outlaw car pools, and sell as much as they can. If this shortage is a fake (like I think it is) the oil companies can just pull out their reserves and we all show our cards and start a new game.

If it's not a fake, we can just get up an army and take some oil away from the Arabs. This will also serve to get us back on a wartime economy and stave off the depression that I worry about so much. Isn't that a smart idea? Sure it is.

I'd like to go back to my room now, I'm a little tired.

Majority rights bill advocated for Missouri 18-year olds

Many states including Texas, Tennessee, and Connecticut, have recently passed legislation granting majority rights to eighteen-year-olds. Included in these rights are the right to obtain a loan for business or educational purposes, the right to sign for car or home, and the right to marry without parental consent.

The Missouri legislature has had laws concerning certain majority rights

under consideration for some time. Last May a bill granting majority rights was defeated by three votes in the legislature. We feel it would be to the state's advantage to take positive action on this issue.

The significant advantage of majority rights for eighteen-year-olds in Missouri is that it would increase the responsibilities of these young citizens. This in turn would add a more mature segment of society to the state's economical and social development.

The Chart

Missouri Southern State College
Joplin, Mo. 64801

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Success of photography class indicates overlooked offerings

Success of Jim Mueller's photography class at Spiva Art Center may be indicative of factors the college should consider.

Mueller, well known professional photographer in the Joplin area was going to have a class limited to 25 on Monday nights at the Spiva Center. Advance interest was great enough that a second class, meeting on Tuesday nights, was scheduled. Both were filled before classes began.

Interest in the class continued to be so great, however, that a third class, on Thursday nights has been requested. And there have been inquiries received at the Center about a class in cinematography.

No classes in photography for the general interest student now exists at the college. No class in cinematography now exists. But if interest in the subject matter is so great, might the college not

do well to consider these areas in which it is deficient and in which interest exists?

It has been suggested before that a film course would be a valuable addition to the curriculum. That suggestion is again stated. And evening classes of a more general interest to the public may be vitally needed on campus.

Support for existing programs which now seem somewhat less than successful may reveal that these programs really offer a desirable, salable product.



"If the truce lasts any longer, we'll forget where we were."

'Destined to worsen'

Nation's colleges suffering under financial strain

Despite some recent success stories, the nation's colleges and universities generally face a bleak financial future and inflation could make it worse.

The Carnegie Commission on Higher Education surveyed 41 colleges and universities at the start of the 1970s and found a "new depression in Higher Education." A re-survey two years later indicated a "fragile stability" had been achieved, but there was no cause for optimism.

Now, according to Earl Cheit, professor of business administration at the University of California at Berkeley who did both surveys "a lot of people are very, very nervous because inflation is much worse."

A number of institutions pulled their finances into shape in the last two years by only the most extreme of measures: abolishing departments and research institutes and, in at least one case, an entire campus.

Others temporarily solved their problems by freezing faculty salaries or failing to fill openings on the staff, and by postponing maintenance and replacement of equipment and facilities.

"Some of them have been pulling rabbits out of hats, but there's only one rabbit to a hat," Cheit remarked.

In addition to the cost of higher education instruction, which the Committee on Economic Development said rose roughly at twice the rate of inflation during recent years, enrollments have

begun to level off and actual declines have hit some campuses.

In the private sector, the colleges under the most financial pressure tend to be smaller, less well known and less prestigious, and depend on tuition charges for perhaps 60 to 90 per cent of their operating funds. Many of these colleges are religious or mainly serve women or minorities and could not raise tuition to a high enough level for support and, at the same time, remain competitive with other institutions, especially public colleges.

While Ivy League and other "prestige" schools have yet to feel the sting of declining enrollments, they must meet the same high fixed costs. So must public institutions.

Despite state and local subsidies which keep a ceiling on tuitions at taxpayer-supported schools, the public institutions are finding it hard to secure expanded or even constant appropriations from state legislatures, which face increasing demands on public funds for other purposes.

This winter a troubling new factor complicated campus economic life. Obviously, there was no advance budgeting for an energy crisis, and those institutions in the severest financial straits may not survive the higher fuel costs, decreased corporate giving and lower return from endowments that will likely accompany it.

It is still too early to determine

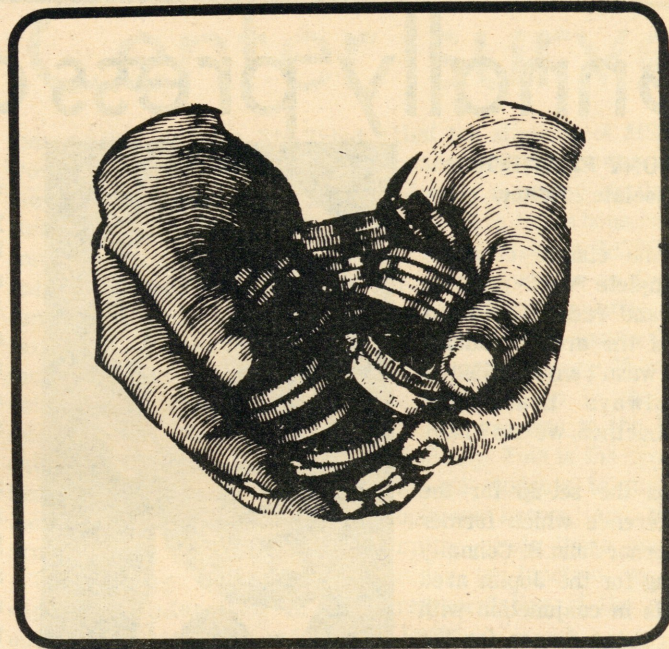
the full effect of the energy crisis on the nation's campuses. But Eldon T. Smith, executive associate of the Association of American Colleges, says "It will touch every fact of higher education, and add to the problems of the financially stable as well as those institutions already in trouble."

The financial crisis seems destined to worsen without more students and or better management.

While an estimated 9.5 million students enrolled in U.S. colleges and universities this past September, a decreasing proportion of high school graduates are entering immediately as freshmen. The decline has been attributed to the ending of the military draft, a disenchantment with the value of a college degree that can't guarantee a job, increased costs of attending college, availability of a job training programs. All this comes at a time when birth rates are beginning to decline.

Some experimentation with programs to attract non-traditional students to some of the estimated 500,000 spaces on college campuses this year has begun. But many institutions have yet to find ways to cope with extraordinarily high fixed costs of over-built facilities and large faculties—the legacy of the 1960s when it was widely assumed that everybody should have the opportunity to go to college and that everybody would want to.

An estimated 60 per cent of all



accredited private four-year colleges are operating at a deficit. The estimated annual deficit of all institutions range as high as \$158,000.

Some financial improvements have been observed, however. Application of good management techniques made it possible for Sarah Lawrence College to finish its fiscal year last June 30 without a deficit for the first time in nearly a decade.

Like many other small private institutions, Sarah Lawrence faced an accelerating annual deficit in the middle and late 1960s. Income for 1968-69 totaled \$3.56 million; expenses, \$3.81 million. A relatively small endowment of \$2 million was providing income of only \$80 per student per year, and unlike some colleges and universities, Sarah Lawrence owned no outside business or real estate.

In 1969, Charles DeCarlo resigned as director of automation research at International Business Machines to become president of the well-regarded liberal arts college. By reducing administrative staff, equalizing faculty loads and taking other measures, DeCarlo engineered a financial turnaround for the Bronxville, N.Y. campus.

Government - sponsored projects that required matching funds from the college were discontinued. Tuition payment plans were adjusted so that the college received more money early in the year, and funds not immediately needed were invested in the short-term money market. Tuition was raised three times in four years.

For advanced science and other specialized courses the college continued its policy of paying students' tuition to study at other area colleges and universities, a practice begun years ago as a service to students but which now also proved less expensive than adding such courses to the Sarah Lawrence curriculum.

Finally, the student-faculty ratio was raised from 7.5 students to every 1 faculty member to 8 to 1, still one of the lowest in the country.

Sarah Lawrence could still have problems maintaining a balanced budget in the face of continued inflation because it is a relatively young institution—founded in 1928—which primarily serves women. "The median alumna age is about 37 and out total alumnae and parent population is small," said DeCarlo, making the point that the college has yet to receive very many major bequests.

Institutions face bankruptcy

The impact of the financial crisis in higher education will hit the public hardest, says Martin Meyerson, when a sizable university goes bankrupt.

Meyerson, president of the University of Pennsylvania, believes it will have the same shock effect as the failure of the Penn Central, which was not just one of the nation's biggest railroads but one of its largest corporations.

Many small colleges already have closed and some of the nation's largest institutions aren't very far from the same unfortunate fate. And the reasons are the same as those in

business: Income doesn't match outgo.

The Carnegie Commission on Higher Education predicted last year that by 1980 colleges and universities will face a \$51 billion gap between income and expenditures, and the prospects for raising the money aren't good.

Americans, while they have some of the most prestigious universities, contribute a lower percentage of Gross National Product to support higher education than in many other developed nations.

If some universities go under, Meyerson believes, it could foretell problems for other

voluntary institutions, including churches and church-related social programs, health care, museums, orchestras, and other arts.

As with the energy and environmental problems, he said, the nation is failing to heed some of the overt signals emanating from the campuses, among them:

Competition from state universities, especially in the Northeast, where some of the largest independent institutions find themselves competing with suddenly enlarged state universities.

While voluntary giving looks

pretty good, in Meyerson's view, many of the gifts today come with restrictions or limitations on their use.

The middle income family has been caught in a terrible crush. It costs about \$5,000 a year to send a student to a school of Penn's stature, and many middle-income families have two or more youngsters in college simultaneously.

Operating expenditures are rising. Payrolls are the big expenditure of universities, and it is difficult to cut them. Automation might aid a corporation, but it is less likely to be of great value to a university.

The college population has ceased growing, studies show. That means the growth of tuition income will slow. And for colleges geared for big enrollments that can mean serious troubles.

To illustrate the expenses of running a university, Meyerson noted that Penn's total work force is 15,000, making it the largest employer other than government in Philadelphia.

It is the city's largest nongovernmental user of telephones, the largest user of electricity, the second largest landowner, perhaps the biggest server of meals.

Connally press conference disappoints

By TONY FEATHER
Associate Editor

It was the classic cramped room, complete with portable television and radio equipment for most of the area broadcast stations. It wasn't smoke-filled as I had always heard and imagined, but then, we can't have everything.

This was the set-up for the press conference which former Texas governor John B. Connally was holding for the Joplin area news media in conjunction with the fund raising dinner for the campaign of Seventh District Congressman Gene Taylor. Connally was the principal speaker.

I arrived at the press room at the Ramada Inn in Joplin some 15-20 minutes early so that I was able to make claims on one of the few chairs available. Many persons stood throughout the duration of the conference and some even had to sit on the floor.

The table with the speaker's podium was already prepared and newsmen set about setting up the many microphones necessary. Reporters who didn't take notes had to set up their cassette recorders on the table.

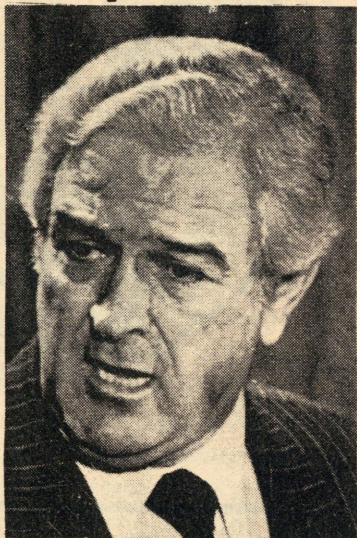
Congressman Taylor's administrative assistant Jerry Henson was continually popping in and out checking on who was there and who needed assistance. When time came for the distinguished guests to make their appearance, Henson came in and briefed the waiting newsmen on the order of speakers and gave a biographical sketch of Gov. Connally from the day he was born up to the present moment.

Congressman Taylor and Gov. Connally entered the room and Taylor stepped up to the podium to introduce the former governor, former Secretary of the Treasury, and former adviser to the President. Taylor stated it was a "great day for southwest Missouri to have such a great American present" and he said how privileged we were to have the governor in Joplin since he was "in such great demand as a speaker."

"May I now give you Gov. John B. Connally," Taylor said.

I was sitting there not knowing whether applause was appropriate since I was only a rookies at such a conference so I just watched everyone else to see what they would do. No one clapped. I think most of us were at our first press conference of this nature.

The governor moved up to the microphones and he expressed his gratitude for being present by saying "I am honored and delighted to be here. I am looking forward to the evening dinner with great anticipation and am looking forward to your questions with not a great deal of anticipation."



CONNALLY

The questions started popping quickly. I learned one very important thing about questioning in that type of situation. It is every man for himself to get a question in so don't worry about consideration. I was upset at the fact that I had gone around and visited a few learned people for assistance in coming up with a few intelligent things to ask but never got the chance. I was too slow.

The questions that did get to the governor were the basic things that he has probably been asked time and time again and we more than likely got the same answers that he had given everyone else in the nation.

He was first asked when he had switched from the Democratic party to the Republican party. He was asked to review his reasons for the switch. He explained that by stating how he felt the Republican party held the highest hopes for the continuance of free enterprise. He said it came from five years of consideration and was no snap judgment.

Another of the early questions was the ever popular one: "Do you plan to run for the presidency in 1976?" His answer: "I have no aspirations for the candidacy in 1976 but I have a duty and obligation to my country so I won't completely close the door. I am just going to keep a very small crack in it."

Then a few questions came on such things as the energy crisis and Watergate. Some questions he was not in a position to answer, such as what the administration was going to do on the energy problem and why the President had just lifted the import ceiling on wheat. Gov. Connally was simply unable to give good concrete answers on

such things. He made an attempt to explain a possibility for action, "but," he said, "I just frankly don't know."

Connally said he hasn't worked with the President since he resigned as a chief adviser, that he was never called on to advise, and that he hadn't seen the President since Aug. 1, 1973.

The governor answered each question with great speaking ability, coming back at each reporter with the ease of the practiced attorney he is. The questioning of Connally lasted about 20 minutes before it was called to an end. The press was able to get a few questions in to Taylor before the two men left.

While Taylor was speaking on

his recent call for a roll back of propane gas prices, word came in that energy czar William Simon had announced that he would not be against a roll back of such prices if it did not hurt the petroleum companies.

I had wanted to get a question in to the congressman, too. But after two reporters said the next question would be the last one and seeming not gaining the experience I should have from the first 20 minutes, I did not. I should have yelled out anyway, but being a "considerate, kind," nervous rookie reporter, I didn't, and after the fifth "last question" they finally finished it off, and Taylor and Connally left to prepare for the coming dinner.

Senate President speaks

Students:

In the last issue of The Chart, I spoke of the reinstitution of the Student Court. Thus far grievances against traffic violations and a grievance against an action of the Student Senate have been filed.

The grievance against the Student Senate was resolved in favor of Art Green who reassumed his position as senior class vice president after being dropped for attendance reasons. The traffic violation grievances are now being considered by the Court. Action in favor of the students may result in the dropping of such charges.

Once again I wish to recommend to any student who has a grievance

against student government, the administration, instructors, campus police, etc., to file them in Room 105 of the CUB. I can assure you that your case will be considered.

Last semester the Student Senate voted to become part of the Associated Students of Missouri, headquartered at M.U. in Columbia. ASM is of a political nature, specifically by lobbying and working at a local level to influence state legislators regarding issues of student interest. M.U. is the compiling point of legislative material for use by all member colleges.

Bob Mills and Jim Cook of the Student Senate were appointed as members of

the executive committee of ASM FOR MSSC. This is an excellent opportunity for students who are interested in working for student political interests in an organized, active, and constructive manner.

If you are interested in becoming involved with ASM and wish to find out more about it, please see Bob, Jim, or myself, or contact one of us through the CUB director's secretary.

Also, there are still vacancies on Faculty Senate committees and the Student Senate. If you are interested in such a position, please contact me.

Sincerely,
SCOTT HICKAM
Student Senate President

Dr. Cooper 'keeps things going'

By Debbie Weaver

Problems of a college in its infancy may seem overwhelming for some, but for Dr. Harold Cooper they spell challenges. "A small but developing college provides for closer relationships between faculty and students," said the present chairman of the division of arts and sciences at MSSC.

Describing his job Dr. Cooper stated he administers to the staff and faculty of the arts and sciences division as well as administering and coordinating the division's budget. The professor of history emphasized that his office is always open to students. "A student's problems have to be caught at just the right time," stressed Dr. Cooper.

Counseling with students involves discovering their interests and abilities and allowing the student to make the final decision about what department is right

for him. The former high school instructor expressed enthusiasm in teaching during the present age when "so many events are happening that are related to the past."

Dr. Cooper finds students curious about these relationships, especially with the problems of the times, such as Watergate, the energy crisis, and inflation. A trend toward movement away from interest in foreign relations was noted by the history enthusiast. "In recent years we learned the importance of international relations in the attack on Pearl Harbor," said Dr. Cooper.

As the emphasis shifts again educators can help students understand the problems facing them today and in the future cited the holder of a B.A. from Berea College in Berea, Kentucky and an M.A. and Ph. D. from the University of Nebraska in Lincoln.

When not instructing students Dr. Cooper divides his time between schedule problems, budgetary problems, faculty and personnel problems in his division. The arts and science division consists of eight departments: art, music, language and literature, social science, math, physical science, biology, and speech and drama. It is here that Dr. Cooper "keeps things going."

The organization of the present divisions occurred officially in 1969. Besides being the chairman of his division Dr. Cooper teaches a history class each semester. As the former chairman of social science in Winona, Minnesota, from 1961-1963 Dr. Cooper brought experience with him to MSSC in the fall of 1968.

The attraction of the Midwest and its rural areas encouraged the native Virginian to come to Joplin. As an educator Dr. Cooper is pleased with the

community's interest in the development of the college. "There is a close relationship between the community and the faculty staff not found in the urban areas of the East," said Dr. Cooper.

"I became familiar with just how much a significance the community has had in the development of MSSC during voting of the recent bond issue," said Dr. Cooper.

Education plays an important part in the Cooper family. Dr. Cooper's wife, Margaret, teaches third grade at Emerson school, and his son, Curtis, looks forward to a career as a math instructor. Daughter, Jan, is a freshman at Parkwood interested in science. When not busy handling his division Dr. Cooper relaxes with tennis and bicycle riding.

MSSC is fortunate that the "frontier spirit" of the community attracted Dr. Harold Cooper to the challenge.

Miller aids Joplin Civic Center survey

By BILL CUNNINGHAM

Last week every household in Joplin received a questionnaire on which the citizens of Joplin can express their personal preferences and support of a Civic Convention Center. Last fall the City Council appointed a Civic Center Study Committee, and the survey is a result of the effort by the committee to determine whether a Civic Center is needed and desired and if so what type.

The Study Committee is headed by Dan Stanley III, and is composed of four sub-committees: design, site, finance and management, and public information. The entire committee is composed of 35 members and represents a cross section of the city. An effort was made to have every sector of the community represented, from the business sector through the unions and the people they

represent, in order to be entirely unbiased and impartial in their various recommendations.

Mr. Robert Miller, assistant professor of business at MSSC, is chairman of the Site Committee. His committee is in charge of one of the most crucial questions concerning the entire committee—that of the Civic Center's location. The Study Committee has received many recommendations as to various locations, but Mr. Miller and his committee felt that the people should be given the opportunity to give their preference. Mr. Miller also gave assistance to the Public Information Committee on the designing of the questionnaire, and listed five locations along with a space for a location not listed. Mr. Miller teaches the Marketing Research course at MSSC and is adept in creating and implementing surveys.

The design committee has recommended that a Triad

Center, which would include three separate inter-connected buildings, would be the ultimate in design and concept. The Triad would include a Sports Arena with seating capacity of 5,000 for basketball games and 8,000 for entertainment events, an assembly hall with conference rooms and dining facilities for up to 1,000 people, and a theater-auditorium with a fixed stage and a seating capacity of approximately 2,000. Previous studies have indicated that approximately 15 acres are needed for the site. This is a tentative recommendation and by no

means a final decision. The Triad would replace the current facilities provided in Memorial Hall. It is felt that the Joplin community needs and desires an enlarged and more modern convention and civic activity facility. By providing this facility, Joplin residents would not only benefit from the higher quality entertainment and cultural activities, but also would benefit economically from the increased revenue and trade brought in by the center.

The Survey Committee is especially interested in the opinions and recommendations

that the students of MSSC have concerning the center. On next Monday a survey similar to the one sent to Joplin households, will be conducted at MSSC. David Richards, who is on the Public Information Committee and who helped draft the survey form will conduct the survey. There will be a table set up in the Student Union, and one in the Business Building. This is the opportunity for all students to make their opinions known, and the committee needs these opinions in order to function as a true representation of the people of Joplin.

Tryouts are scheduled for Shakespeare play

Tryouts will be held Wednesday, Feb. 20th, for the Barn Theatre's production of William Shakespeare's "As You Like It".

"As You Like It," an idyllic comedy, is a unique opportunity in that it is a campus-community project, with not only the MSSC student body but also faculty and townspeople welcome to try out. There will be afternoon tryouts at 2 p.m. on Feb. 20th, and for those unable to attend the afternoon session there will be an evening

session at 7 p.m.

There are plenty of parts. "As You Like It" has a 28 member cast, with 18 men and 10 women, with some doubling of roles. These are good, sound characters and some of Shakespeare's dialog is the most beautiful language in the world, according to Mr. Milton Brietzke, who will direct.

MSSC students are not to be discouraged from trying out for the production as they will be given priority for the lead roles and for the female parts.

THE LOGAN COLLEGE of CHIROPRACTIC PROFESSIONAL EDUCATION PROGRAM



TWO YEARS LIBERAL ARTS • FOUR YEARS PROFESSIONAL EDUCATION LEADING TO THE DOCTOR OF CHIROPRACTIC/ BACHELOR OF SCIENCE DEGREES • 103 ACRE WOODED CAMPUS IN SUBURBAN ST. LOUIS • STUDENT-FACULTY RATIO OF 15:1 • MODULAR CURRICULAR PROGRAM • FEDERAL LOANS AVAILABLE SCHOLARSHIPS AND FINANCIAL AID PROGRAMS

PLEASE SEND FURTHER INFORMATION TO:

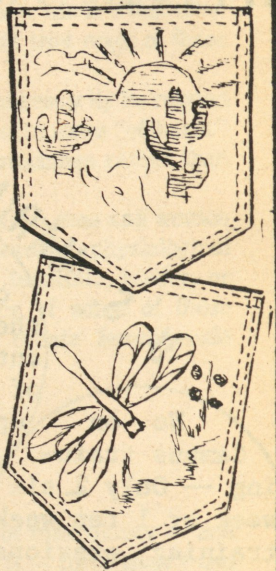
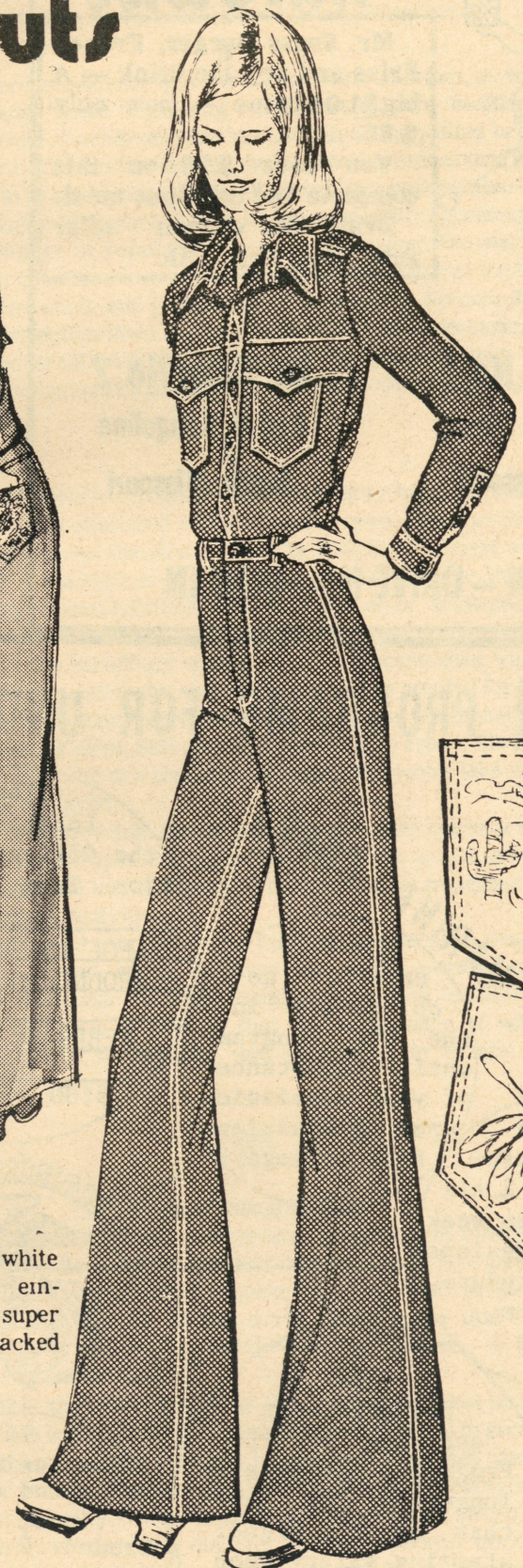
Name _____

Address _____

City _____ State _____ Zip _____

MAIL TO: Director of Admissions, Logan College of Chiropractic
430 Schoettler Road, P.O. Box 100, Chesterfield, Mo. 63017

fade-outs
embroidered



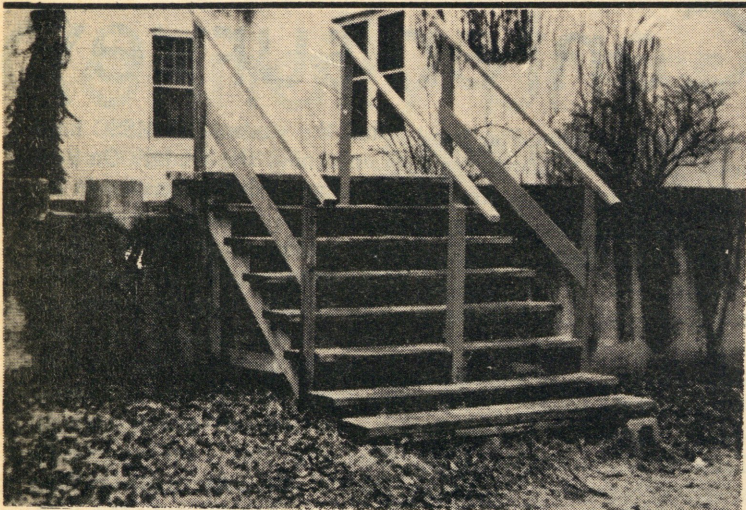
Blue denim "fade-outs" with white top stitching and colorful embroidery on every pocket... a super look! Washable cotton, side-tacked hems for easy altering.

jeans, sizes 5-13 \$14
shirt, sizes S,M,L \$18

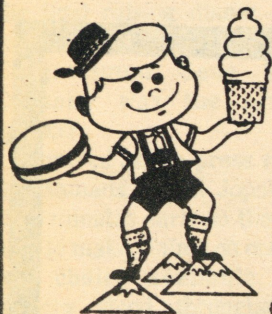
Newman's

NORTH PARK
MALL

shop 10 'til 9:30!



Failure rate is high on snowy mornings as students climb these steps. After snow melts, gravel makes steps a risky proposition.



Mr. Swiss

Mr. Swiss Burger, French Fries and any 15c drink — A big \$1.05 value — now only \$.85.

You save \$.20 on this complete and delicious meal.

Bring this coupon - offer good until Feb. 15th.

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CALL IN — DRIVE IN — DINE IN

Annual battle waged at MSSC

Now that winter again has us in her grip, students must again conduct their annual battle against the elements. But students who attend classes in the business building must continue to risk life and limb to attend classes.

A case in point is the shortcut between the student union and the business building. Persons who go out the back door of the union must forge an ever increasing sea of mud in mild weather and cross an icy glacier in cold. In the past, crushed rock has been spread in the problem area but it has all sunken below the surface as perhaps a few students have done.

On the other side of the coin, students who park on the business lot (which is a story of its own) must scale an eight step obstacle course of steep wooden steps which is a thriller on the sunniest days. When the steps are ice covered a successful crossing of this engineering marvel will fill students and faculty alike with a true sense of accomplishment.

Obviously these pitfalls must serve a functional purpose or they would have been repaired long ago. This purpose can only be that of culling out those of us who do not have the intestinal fortitude, coordination or stamina to become a



Just over the hill lies a hungry monster waiting to spoil the best laid plans. Tree to right of path provides handhold and resting place for exhausted travelers.

Series on taxes will run

Beginning with the Feb. 22nd issue, The Chart will publish a tax column designed to assist the student in the preparation of his tax returns.

The column will be written with the assistance of college accounting teachers and will conclude with the April 12 issue.

Johnson gives aid to elderly

By KEN SMITH

Senior citizens were given a tax break this year on personal property tax by the Missouri Legislature. Mr. Paul Johnson, instructor of economics and finance, is volunteering his time to help eligible persons prepare their tax returns.

To be eligible for the rebate one must be 65 years or older, make less than \$7,500 a year and have been a resident of the state for one year.

According to Mr. Johnson business so far has been good. Up to 25 senior citizens make use of the free service each day it is in session. So far the top rebate has been \$55 while most average \$30 to \$35. Mr. Johnson said that some persons do not receive any rebate.

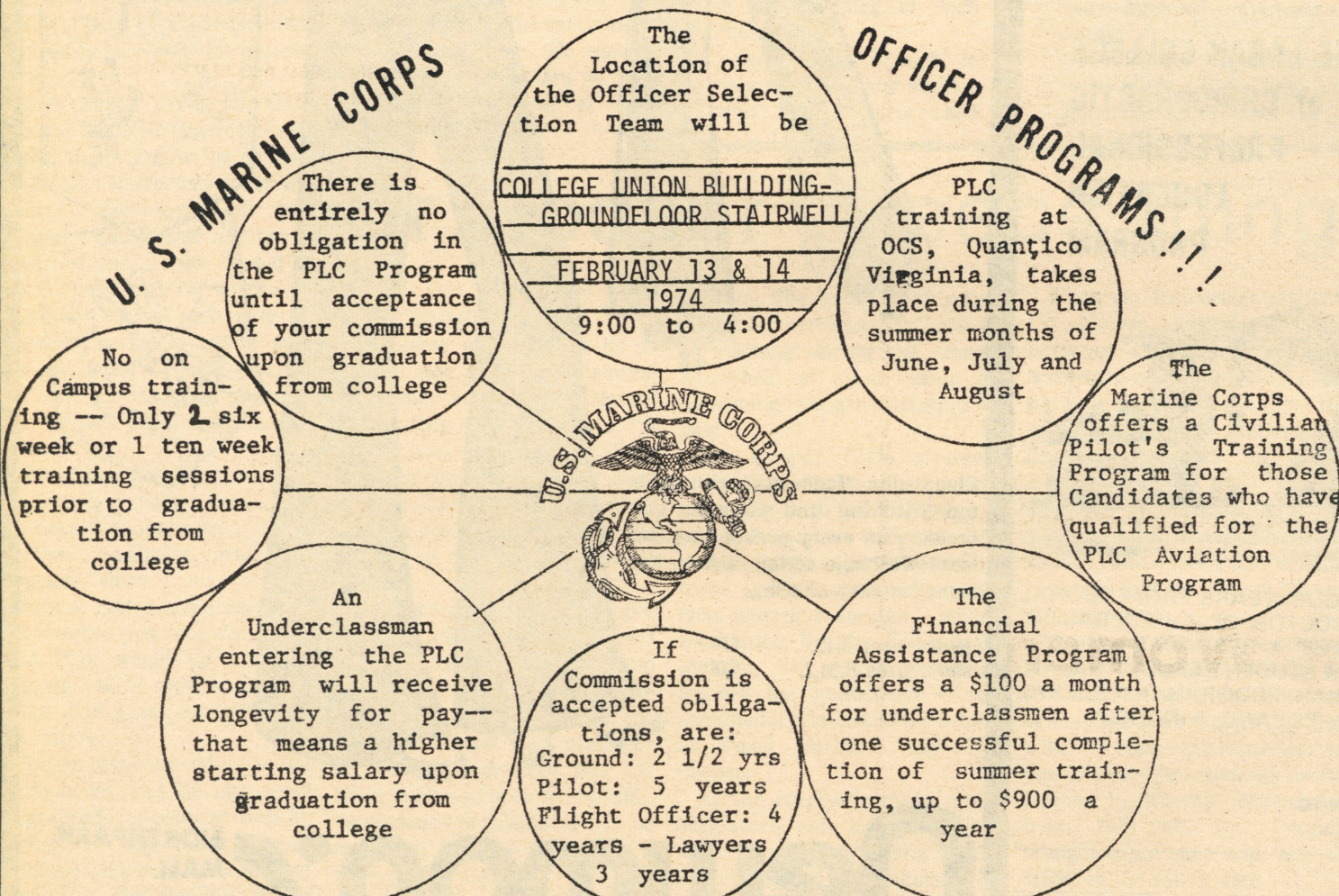
The tax work is done at the Senior Citizens Center at Third and Comingo in Joplin. Mr. Johnson's wife, Bess, is also involved in senior citizen work at the center, assisting with arts and crafts.

Veterans urged to make plans for registration

Veterans planning to enroll at Missouri Southern State College during the summer semester are encouraged to make preparations well in advance of the May 30 and 31 registration dates. Students attending college for the first time will be required to take the ACT tests, now being used in place of the Missouri Placement tests. Applications for these tests must be mailed 30 days prior to the scheduled test dates. Veterans interested in attending the summer semester should take the ACT scheduled for April 27.

Advance payments are also available to veterans who are certified by the college at least 30 days prior to registration. Additional information may be obtained by contacting the Veterans' Affairs Office in room 115 of Hearn Hall or by calling 624-8100. Evening calls may be placed until 7:00 on Monday through Thursday.

OFFICER PROGRAMS FOR UNDERCLASSMEN--SR's--GRAD's



These are only a few of the HIGH LIGHTS, be sure to ask the Officer Selection Team about the others available when they visit your campus on FEBRUARY 13 & 14, 1974.

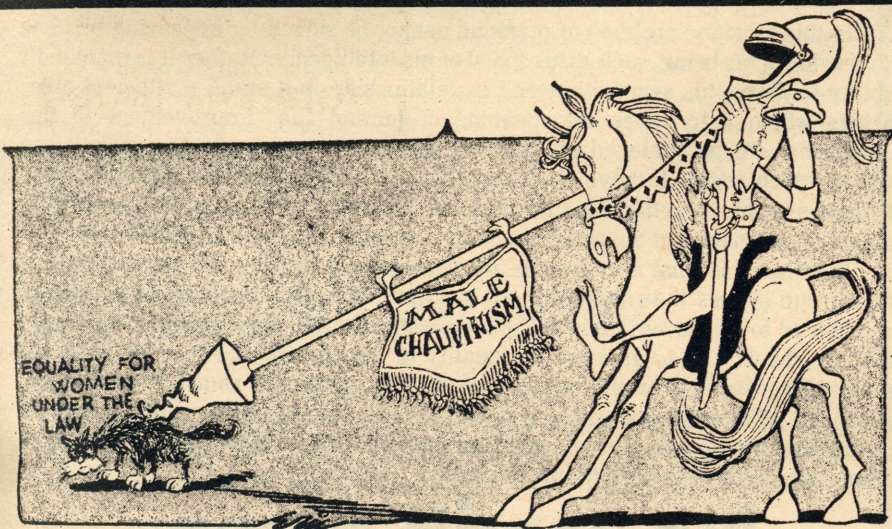
The contemporary roles of women

With this edition, The Chart introduces a new section which will appear monthly, FOCUS.

FOCUS will concern itself in each edition with one major topic, analyzed in depth from various points of view and from various directions, to provide in four full-pages of The Chart as complete and comprehensive view as can be managed by a student newspaper.

FOCUS is not written for the casual newspaper reader. Its material most often will be of a somewhat higher level than is considered traditional in newspapers. The subjects chosen for FOCUS may not be of interest to a majority of readers of The Chart, but topics are chosen on the basis of value for today's students.

Topic in this first FOCUS is Women, with attention being paid to women as a minority group seeking rights. Discussion of the Equal Rights Amendment, its status in Missouri, and the development of a sociology of women are among matters covered. The discussion is not intended to appear definitive. And no editorial stand is taken unless explicitly stated.



(Erickson in Atlanta Journal)

Justice for Women

Problems of women in attaining justice will be one of the topics under discussion at a one-day seminar-workshop to be held on the MSSC campus on May 4. The seminar-workshop is on the broad topic "Justice for All? The Minorities."

Discussing the problems of women will be Ms. Joan Krauskopf and Ms. Judy Grant. Ms. Krauskopf is a member of the University of Missouri-Columbia School of law. She has presented special briefs on the effects of various laws on women to Missouri Gov. Christopher S. Bond.

Ms. Grant, sociology instructor at MSSC, has acted as guest lecturer for Cottey College and the University of Missouri Extension Division.

Also participating in this area will be Ms. Karen Schafer and Ms. Virgil Payne.

(A dialogue-focuser attempts to summarize the state of debate on a particular subject. It attempts to reflect what important segments of society have "discovered" about a particular topic. It does not attempt to take a particular position. And no views expressed should be taken to be The Chart's Views.)

Areas of Essential Agreement

The role which women have played, their ownself-image, and the image that men have had of them have varied from culture to culture and from one historical period to another. There has, however, been one factor common to all cultures and time periods — that babies were born to women as a result of sexual activity. This common factor has limited the range of variation in cultural patterns although it must be recognized that the limits have still been extraordinarily wide. Values which are considered essentially masculine in one culture are considered feminine in others: roles which are played only by men in certain areas of the world are played only by women in others.

The necessary linking of sexual activity to procreation is already essentially broken and with it the physiological basis for the double standard of sex which demanded purity in women but accepted premarital sexual activity for men. The range of contraceptive devices is now so wide that it is possible to ensure with almost complete certainty, that unwanted conceptions do not occur.

In addition, there is evidence that the taboos about abortion, as well as birth control, are dropping. There is growing agreement that the healthy emotional development of a child depends on those around him being willing to provide the love he requires. The combination of these developments means that it is possible for sexual activity to be almost completely divorced from procreation.

Two other factors in this general area are also generally agreed upon. First it is clear that the degree of population pressure throughout the world and particularly in the poor countries, is now such that the average size of the family must be reduced if overcrowding and famine are to be avoided. Second, it is not only possible to avoid conception when it is not desired, it is also increasingly possible to ensure conception for all those who desire it. The number of women who want to bear children but are denied this possibility has already declined abruptly and will continue to decline.

It is perhaps less clearly recognized that the linkage between procreation and sexual activity is being shattered in the opposite sense also: procreation is increasingly possible without sexual activity. The first limited steps were taken in this direction with the acceptance of artificial insemination for those unable to have babies through sexual relations with their husbands. Some people are now calling for the extension of this possibility to mothers who would prefer that their children partook of the hereditary characteristics of some man whom they admired. It has been suggested that a sperm bank should be created for this purpose. Others have argued for clonal reproduction: the creation of an exact replica of a human person presently alive. Still others are working to create life in a test tube. There are few, if any, who are prepared to state confidently that none of these techniques can be achieved.

Finally, it is far from certain that sexual pleasure must necessarily be related to human sexual relationships: it might well be possible to create more "efficient" sex pleasure through the use of electrical or mechanical machines rather than through human sexual activity.

The new debate about women and the relationships between men and women therefore centers around which of these potentially possible physiological developments are desirable and what social attitudes will facilitate, hinder, or prevent them. It is clear, of course, that full acceptance of some of these techniques would make it possible, and necessary, to create female-male relationships totally anew.

Areas of Disagreement

One side of the debate claims that present definitions of masculinity — and femininity, which has been largely defined in reference to it — force man's and woman's nature into a cultural straight jacket and that values presently accepted are dangerous to the survival of the world. They argue that the dominant masculine values — strength, vigor, competitiveness, power — do not fit the new conditions apparently emerging.

It is agreed that the main purpose of the new society must be to permit the development of each individual to his maximum potential and to provide him with a social environment in which this can be achieved. Two key views about the nature of the good society are advanced: First there is the necessity of diversity, of a wide range of personalities and attitudes through providing each individual with the circumstances in which he can discover who he is. Second, life cannot consist in the setting of specific goals which must be achieved, but rather must be oriented toward process.

(continued on next page)

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Focusing on dialogue

(continued from previous page)

Effective opposition to this view hardly exists. This is not because the view is accepted but rather because it appears so irrelevant to the present leaders of governmental, administrative, and voluntary organizations, who generally see the appropriate goals in terms of a higher gross national product, more goods and services, and greater control over the environment. Man's needs are seen as unlimited and the basic goal of the society must be to satisfy these needs. It is therefore argued in much literature that the failure of women to emerge as equal partners with men is due to the fact that they have not adopted the characteristics which can clearly be seen as crucial for success in the present socioeconomic system, and that women should therefore concentrate in developing these values and "strengths."

Disagreement with this latter view does not challenge the statement that women have been relatively unsuccessful within the present culture. Nor does it deny that women could change and be more successful. Rather it is argued that the areas presently valued will not be important in the future and that it is therefore absurd to abandon female values at this point. It is suggested that the major areas of work in coming periods will be education, the human care of human beings, and the creation of the good community and that these will demand empathy, intuition, and cooperation, which appear to be predominantly female characteristics.

This theme has been developed further by certain women's groups, such as Women's Strike for Peace, who have argued that feminine values are crucial to the controlling and development of the world even today. They claim that women have the capacity to do certain presently crucial tasks better than men. Believing that force is counterproductive on the national and international scene, they state women must now take the initiative because men have been taught to try to achieve "power" in all situations.

This view is countered on two levels. First, it is argued that the only way to bring about change is to force through a new idea or a new technique — that cooperation cannot be effective in changing the behavior of people. Second, it is argued that it is impossible to change people, that the world will always be ordered by force, and that it is, therefore, naive to look for alternative techniques which would eliminate force. At the next level of analysis, these two arguments appear effectively identical: it is claimed that competition is necessary and will prevail over cooperation.

Perhaps the most rapidly growing debate is around the desirable nature of the family — and by extension the community with which the family or the individual has close relationships. Examination of this issue stems from a belief that we are now in the process of moving from the industrial age into a cybernated era and that this involves changing the basis of our society from a production-transportation net to an information net.

The effective functioning of an information net, however, would require fundamental shifts in the attitudes of the society; for information can only be moved effectively in an honest, cooperative society. This statement is based on the now "clearly proven fact" that power and distortion of information are linked: the individual in a subordinate position passes information up the line which he believes his superiors would like to hear. The acceptance of an information net as the basis of society would therefore inherently require greater acceptance of what might be defined as female characteristics.

If the culture will, in fact, be based on an information net rather than a production-transportation net, it will be possible to reduce substantially the degree of mobility. People could then determine for themselves, without outside constraints, how often they would like to move, how much children would like to see of their parents at what points in their lives, how much parents would like to see of their children at what points in their lives, and how the possible conflicts could be resolved.

While a debate on this topic is just beginning, it is important to note that there are many attempts to work out these issues through living them. The present life styles and thinking range all the way from the preservation of the nuclear family to the creation of new community groups, from intense personalism to institutionalization.

This debate also appears irrelevant to many. It is argued in rebuttal that we are living in the high period of the industrial culture, that man has learned to produce what is needed for a decent standard of living, and that we have developed both the tools and the institutions to insure that this standard will be shared by all. According to this view the basic lines of human advance for the future are still those which have been laid down in the past: there are now new factors in the environment which make it necessary for the culture to adapt fundamentally.

If this view is correct, the debate about the appropriate family structure is indeed essentially irrelevant, for the structures of the industrial age essentially foreclose debate on this topic. Overwhelming pressures force an ever-growing proportion of workers to move; this has meant that families have generally been reduced to the nuclear level, thus containing mother, father and minor children.

Arguments about the structuring of families and communities are crosscut by a debate about freedom, permanency, and commitment. Some believe that the whole idea of the family as a permanent bond is a cultural hangover which should be eliminated. It is argued that it is essential that each individual be free to grow away from another as well as to grow toward him, that no substantial number of

human relationships would be permanent if they were not supported, and indeed demanded, by social pressures. Individuals should, therefore, have the right to relate to one another for as long as seems good to them and there should be no expectation of permanency.

This approach is countered by the argument that permanency can only be created through commitment, that it is permanency which permits finding oneself in another and thus finding one's own self. Willingness to try to help another is essential to one's growth in this view; getting to know a person well enough takes a lifetime.

All the previous issues are crosscut by yet another: the argument as to whether we will be able to improve the genetic inheritance, the emotional behavior, the intelligence of the human being through the use of human engineering. It is argued that the only possible way to improve the human race rapidly enough to face the present crises is to use all of our scientific knowledge to achieve this end. Manipulation of the genetic structure first, followed by the actual creation of life is essential, it is claimed.

It appears that this stance must necessarily be based on the belief that fundamental shifts in bodily functions can occur without any major unfavorable effects on the organism in either the short run or the long run — that we have the power to engineer our own bodies. In this view, the psychological difference between men and women can also be expected to yield to the culture; there is an effective possibility of producing any cultural pattern which seems desirable. Such a position means that there are no effective constraints in remaking the human race; man can choose to structure his body and his culture in any way which seems good to him.

Disagreement with this approach occurs at two levels. First, it is claimed that it may be reasonably expected that there are rather severe limits to the ability of any organism — including our own bodies — to adapt and that it is extraordinarily difficult to predict the effects of any chance. This argument is based on a statement in theoretical cybernetics (the science of communication and control) that change in any system will bring about further changes both expected and unexpected. It is also based on practical observations of the consequences of relatively minor bodily changes, such as the slight — but continuing — increase in body height. Most of those who adopt this view also appear to argue that there are substantial physiological differences between the sexes and that cultural standardization cannot submerge these differences without the potential for highly unfavorable consequences.

The second level of challenge is philosophical and metaphysical. It results from a belief that the important quality of a human being or social system — that of completeness or wholeness — does not lend itself to improvement through objective analysis alone. It is, in a very real sense, on a different dimension. This view involves the acceptance of mystery, of the ultimate inability to know everything. This acceptance of unknowability may derive from many sources — from religion or ethics or science — but it always leads away from the acceptance of "objective" manipulation.

In this view the problem of mankind cannot be solved by improving any one dimension of his being, such as his speed or his intelligence. Rather it is mankind's ability to define his own private self in relationship to a small number of other beings which determines the meaning of human life. Improvement in this dimension will be achieved by learning how to communicate genuinely — an ability which seems to have been largely destroyed during the industrial age. Progress in this direction does not depend primarily on "improved" physical or mental characteristics but rather on commitment to achieve communication.

In effect, this final argument is about the proper relation of ends and means. One group argues that improvement in the minds and bodies of human beings would lead to improvement in the quality of human life. The other group argues that we should aim to improve the quality of human life and that physical and mental improvement would result. It is this disagreement which leads the first group to call the second naive and vague, and the second to call the first instrumental and manipulative, which is perhaps the problem most in need of resolution and yet most difficult to resolve.

No credit given

If a married woman were elected President, she still would have difficulty establishing credit in her own name in Missouri, Miss Alberta Meyer, chairman of the Missouri Commission on the Status of Women, says.

A research project on credit discrimination, conducted for the commission, shows that banks and finance companies alike refuse mortgage loans and credit cards to women, unless the loan is made in the husband's name.

"The money lenders also impose a penalty for marriage, since it is customary to cancel the credit card of a single woman if she marries," Miss Meyer said. "Instead, she is asked to have her husband fill out a new application."

If a husband and wife apply jointly for a mortgage loan, banks and finance companies base their decision on the husband's income only, even though the wife may be earning twice as much as he is, she said.

"The thinking behind this policy is that the wife may become pregnant and quit her job, financiers says.

By LANA MILLER

Men have been and still are considered stronger intellectually than women. Men have greater mental force and they are more aggressive in their thinking. Although women probably have an equal mental capacity as men, it can not really be considered intellect if it is not put to use. Women's desires to be intellectual are affected by their "motive to avoid success." Success may result in unpopularity and loss of femininity.

Psychologist Martina Horner conducted a test with under-graduate students at the Michigan University. The group was made up of 90 girls and 88 boys. She gave them the Thematic Apperception Test (TAT) which measures the "need to achieve."

In the first part of the test the students were asked to write a story about Anne or John, who graduated from medical school at the top of their class. The girls were asked to write about Anne and the boys about John.

The girls' reaction showed fear of social rejection. Some said Anne was too proud and hated by her classmates or she quit school to get married. Others showed concern with the definition of womanhood and femininity. Some even felt it was impossible for a woman to achieve such success. They said Anne was just a fictitious character. Others felt a female could achieve this only by luck. Over 65 per cent of the girls wrote stories with the characteristics previously mentioned.

The boys' reaction was very different. They were happy about John's success and wrote stories about his promising future. Fewer than 10 per cent of the males showed signs of avoiding success.

Females have less need to achieve. Therefore, they are not motivated to be intellectual.

The second part of the test was to show competitiveness. The students were divided into three groups. One group competed with members of the opposite sex, one competed with the same sex, and the third group worked alone. Women did better with no competition, while the males improved. The women were even further behind when competing with men.

Women have a fear of being successful. They feel it is not socially acceptable for women to be intelligent.

Women, however, have had their roles defined by society. Various occupations or a higher education were considered "unfeminine". Although women have been accepted in American colleges since the early nineteenth century, male college graduates tend to out number women. The female population in the United States out numbers the males approximately 13 to 11.

Philip Goldberg tested women to see if they felt men or women had more "natural" talent. He showed identical professional articles to women college students. Half of the group was told the articles were written by John McKay and the other half by Joan McKay. The students were asked to rate on persuasiveness, writing style and so forth. The articles thought to be done by women authors were rated lower. Women do not feel they have the same ability as men.

Socialization is important in comparing the intellect of men and women. Boys receive chemistry sets for gifts while girls receive dolls. They are being prepared to become mothers not intellects. In the ninth grade 25 per cent of the boys consider careers in math or science. Only three per cent of the girls did. Boys score about 60 points higher in math on college entrance exams than do girls. However, girls improve if the problems are in the forms of cooking or gardening.

In beginning sociology class we discussed Robert K. Merton's theory of "self-fulfilling prophecy". A person determines his own limitations. They will do no better than they expect to do. I feel this can be applied to women's intelligence. They do not wish to be smarter than men. Therefore, they have less mental force than men and are less aggressive in their thinking. Martina Horner proved that women have less "need to achieve". They feel it is not socially acceptable for women to be smarter than men; therefore, they do not use their total mental capacity.

NOW is now

by LINDA DYCUS

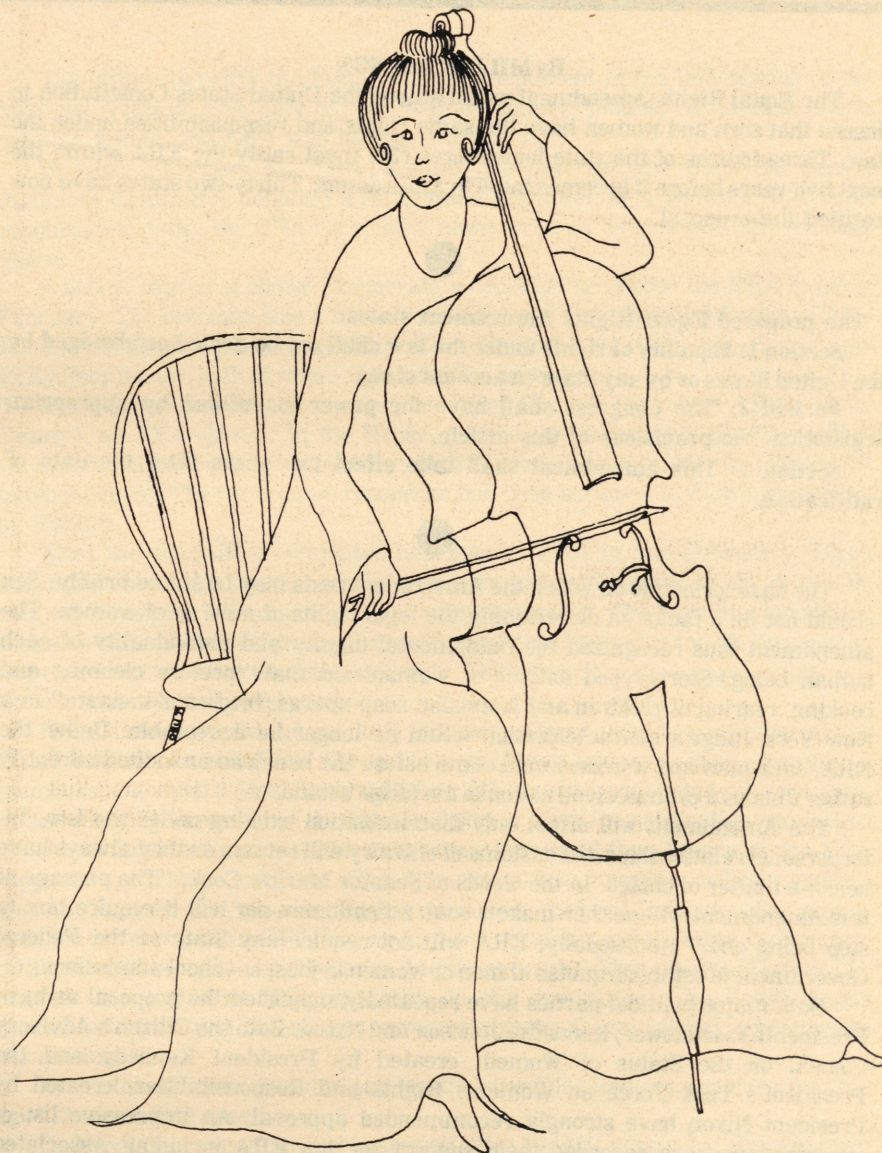
"But can she type?" reads the caption below a life-size portrait of Golda Meir, prime minister of Israel. The popular poster was created by the Seattle chapter of the National Organization for Women. It portrays in a humorous way the plight of many women.

Women have been shown as empty-headed decorations in the mass media and as observers, rather, than as active participants in educational materials. Even college educated women are pigeon-holed into dead-end secretarial jobs with no hope of advancement.

Women in our community can help change their image in a positive way. The National Organization for Women is in the process of organizing a Joplin Chapter. N.O.W. is an action orientated organization dedicated to bringing women into full participation in the mainstream of American society in truly equal partnership with men. The local group met Wednesday at 7:30 p.m. at the First Presbyterian Church, 509 Pearl, and will meet the first Wednesday of each month thereafter.

Some of the N.O.W.'s goals are ratification of the Equal Rights Amendment, reorientation of the educational system, and insistence upon portrayal of women in multiple roles as positive, competent, contributing adults in the mass media. The local group will be setting goals based on immediate, pertinent discriminatory problems, such as inequities in the MSSC dorm hours for men and women.

All interested persons, regardless of sex, are invited to join our efforts to fight sexism and attain equality for women. For more information please contact Linda Dycus, convenor, Joplin N.O.W., 624-6052.



'Super Mommas'

By CATHERINE ROSE

One of the greatest concerns of American society today is the large number of young people who can't seem to think for themselves or to figure out just where they're going and what they want. Who is to blame for this situation? The most common assumption is that such youngsters are the victims of "Super Mommas" who have squelched their children's sense of independence by overprotecting the kids and doing too much for them. But, just how did "Super Momma" get to be the way that she is? Why does she feel the need to be so overprotecting, so damned necessary to her children?

This is the question that Joyce A. Smith considers in her article "For God's Sake, What do those Women Want?" which appeared in the October, 1972, issue of the Personnel and Guidance Journal. She says that very often, too often, the blame in such cases goes back to "momma's" high-school counselor, the one who "helped" her come to the "realistic" decision that she must see her main goal in life as being a wife and mother. Maybe as a girl she was interested in chemistry or law, but the counselor had a mental set, reinforced by society, that said that a well-adjusted girl just doesn't aspire to such a rigorous, demanding life-style. And so, the "helpful" counselor guided the girl away from her demanding but fulfilling dreams, and into the role of future "Super Momma."

Really, it was only natural that this bright, capable girl who found her self defined in terms of being a good mother should put all of her abundant energies into being "the best mother there is." And so it has gone with this girl and many others of her kind who were stymied in the high-school counselor's office 25 or so years ago. What hurts is that, for all the recent talk of attempts at reduction of sexual stereotyping in the schools, many school counselors today are still convinced that women should not try to venture out of their traditional "places." (Here's a typical example from my own experiences.—I'll never forget the look on my high-school counselor's face when, several years ago, I mentioned to him that I was seriously considering going into criminal law. He seemed to feel that, because I was a female and therefore supposedly more emotional than a man, the experience of losing cases would surely upset and discourage me too much. I had just two comments for him: 1. "I suppose that you are completely untouched when a student whom you have been trying to help 'blows it' and ends up in Booneville." 2. Just what makes you automatically assume that I'm going to be losing that many cases?!)

Counselors may say that they don't choose the goals for their clients. But, as counselors' values do influence their clients, school counselors must examine their attitudes and values about sex roles and be careful about imposing their values on today's girls. Just because the counselor's mother was content as a homemaker, he-she should not expect that an ambitious woman who has the advantage of modern conveniences will find housekeeping a full-time, self-fulfilling activity.

This is the era of the ERA

By MILLIE DODSON

The Equal Rights Amendment would amend the United States Constitution to insure that men and women have the same rights and responsibilities under the law. Three-fourths of the state legislatures (38) must ratify the ERA within the next five years before it becomes the 27th Amendment. Thirty-two states have now ratified the proposal.

The proposed Equal Rights Amendment states:

Section 1: Equality of rights under the law shall not be denied or abridged by the United States or by any State on account of sex.

Section 2: The Congress shall have the power to enforce by appropriate legislation, the provisions of this article.

Section 3: This amendment shall take effect two years after the date of ratification.

The basic principle on which the Amendment rests may be stated briefly: Sex should not be a factor in determining the legal rights of men or of women. The amendment thus recognized the fundamental dignity and individuality of each human being. Stereotyped notions of womanhood that "prefers cleaning and cooking, rearing of children and television soap operas, bride and canasta" in a New York Judge's characterization would no longer be acceptable. Under the ERA, each man and woman would come before the bench as an individual entity rather than as a preconceived notion in the judge's mind.

The Amendment will affect only discrimination existing under the law. Interpersonal relationships and customs of chivalry will remain as they always have been—a matter of choice. In the words of Senator Marlow Cook, "The passage of this Amendment will neither make a man a gentleman nor will it require him to stop being one." Additionally, ERA will not require any State or the Federal Government to establish quotas of men or women in jobs, or school admissions.

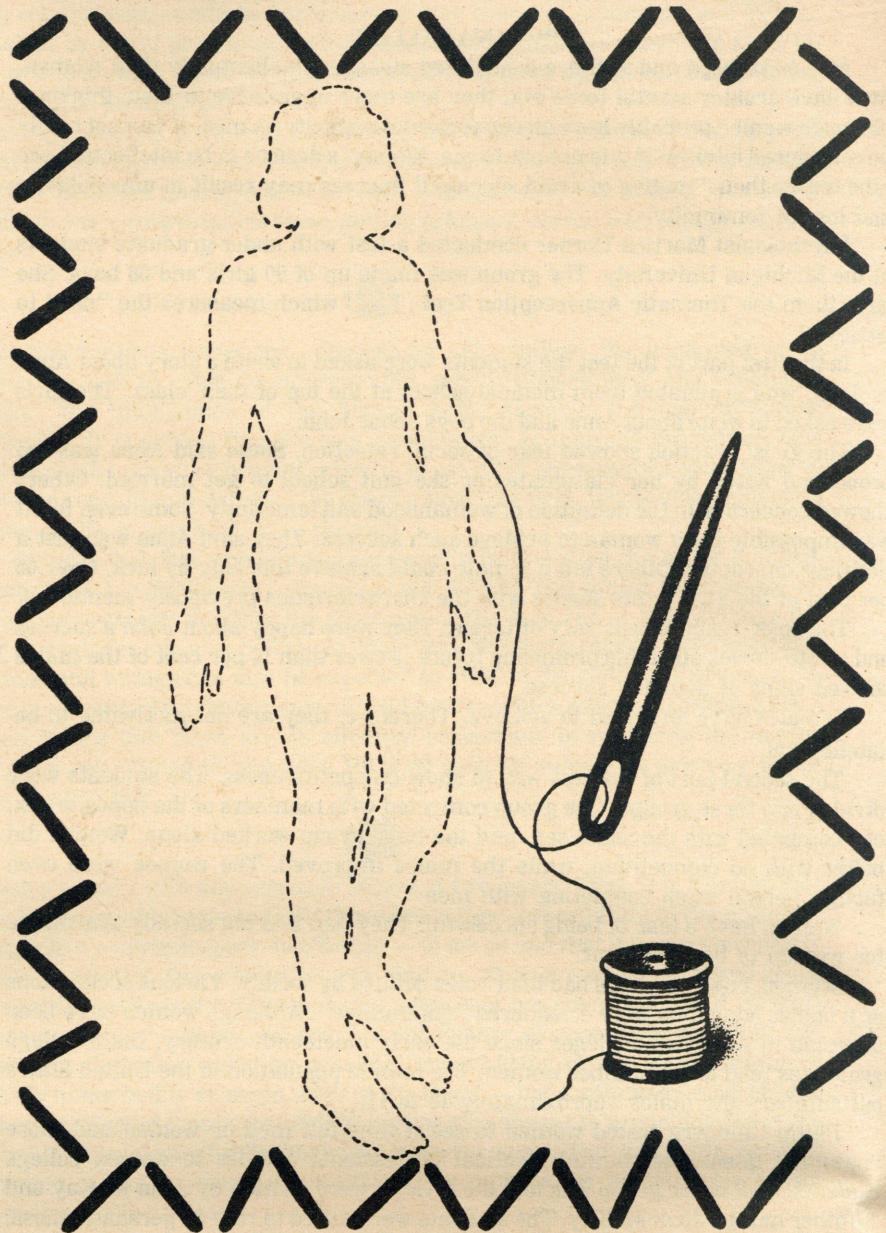
Both major political parties have repeatedly supported the proposal as have Presidents Eisenhower, Kennedy, Johnson and Nixon. Both the Citizen's Advisory Council on the Status of Women, created by President Kennedy and the President's Task Force on Women's Rights and Responsibilities, created by President Nixon have strongly recommended approval. An impressive list of organizations have recorded their support for the ERA including Associated Students of Missouri, AFL-CIO, United Auto Workers, Church Women United, American Civil Liberties Union, AAUW, BPW, Common Cause and Women's organizations of the Jewish, Catholic, Lutheran, Methodist and Presbyterian Churches.

Once the basic nature of the ERA is understood, we must answer two philosophical questions in accepting it. First, do we want to eliminate sex discrimination in federal, state and local law. Second, do we need a constitutional amendment to accomplish this.

It seems obvious that the judiciary is leaning more in favor of full equality. On May 14, 1973, the Supreme Court in the landmark *Frontiero vs. Richardson* case effectively served notice that sex discrimination by law would no longer escape rigorous Constitutional review. For the first time in the history of the Constitution, a plurality of justices declared sex classification, like roll classification, to be "inherently suspect." The plurality opinion stated that "the sex characteristic frequently bears no relation to ability to perform or to contribute to society." This departure from the romantic paternalism of the past is remarkable. In the recent works of the Court, "Our Nation has had a long and unfortunate history of sex discrimination." This paternalism has served to "put women not on a pedestal, but in a cage."

The draft is no longer a reality but opponents of ERA still erroneously paint a picture of women being torn away from wailing children to serve in the infantry. Legislative intent is much different. Congress is not interested in destroying the home and family unit. Exemptions for parents could be implemented. Under ERA, women will be drafted if men are drafted and assignments will be made on the basis of individual capacity. The other side of the coin is that women will, under ERA, receive the same benefits of education, hiring preference and upward mobility. This is not now the case. An interesting indicator of the issue is the base of support from young women's groups. In hearings before the Senate Judiciary Committee, groups such as the 200,000 member Intercollegiate Association of Women Students uniformly testified that they did not wish exemption from responsibility for service. Women are now volunteering and serving with distinction in the Military Service. Let us not downgrade them by saying that women as a group are not desirous or capable of service to their country.

Loss of privacy, because of equality, is the red herring issue. Opponents have argued continually. The fact is that "equality" does not mean "sameness." As a result, the Amendment does not prohibit reasonable classifications based on characteristics unique to one sex. As an example, a law providing health-care payments for childbearing could only apply to women. Additionally, the reasonable separation of the sexes in prisons, military barracks and sleeping quarters would continue because of the Constitutional right of privacy and the States' power to regulate co-habitation of unmarried persons. As to the use of the same restroom facilities of the "potty problem" as it was dubbed by proponents in Congress, the right to privacy prevails here also. The airlines have solved that problem quite nicely with no complaints.



Women stand to gain a great deal in the criminal law area under the ERA. The Senate Committee Report documents state laws which "allow women to be jailed for 3 years for habitual drunkenness, while a man can receive only 30 days for the same offense. In two states the defense of "passion killing" is allowed to the wronged husband but not to the deceived wife."

How did our laws get to the present state of inequality? The answer is that from the inception of the Constitution, women were not ever considered to be legal persons. Free men were full persons and slaves were 3-5 of a legal entity. Women were purposefully excluded. In the words of Thomas Jefferson:

"Were our state a pure democracy, there would still be excluded from our deliberations women, who, to prevent deprivation of morals and ambiguity of issues, should not mix promiscuously in gatherings of men."

Unfortunately, Thomas Jefferson's unfair stereotype prevails in the twentieth century where life patterns of women have changed drastically.

According to Representative Martha Griffiths, "the root of the discrimination is society's attitude toward women. Most people still think in terms of the traditional male and female stereotypes—that men provide necessary income for their families but women do not; in other words, that women are supported by men. The truth is that 15 million households in this country are not supported by a man." Almost half of all working age women (18 to 64) are in the work force and 2-3 of all working women are working because their families need the money for life's basic necessities. Yet these women who must work are in the poorest paying jobs. The earnings gap between men and women full-time workers is nearly \$3,000.00. Women are contributing to society in every field. They pay the same tax and interest rates as men yet they earn, on the average, 40 per cent less. (U.S. Dep't of Labor Statistics) The time for equal rights is overdue. Fifty-one per cent of the population must have the same legal rights as the other 49 per cent were born with.

Do we need a Constitutional Amendment to accomplish equality? The answer is a resounding YES! An amendment sets a definite standard for the actions of judges, legislatures and public officials. An amendment cannot be abrogated by future courts or public officials at their whim. "The "suspect classification" of sex has not yet been affirmed by a majority of the Supreme Court, thus a Constitutional test is in doubt. The enforcement mechanisms of present legislation such as the Equal Pay Act, the Civil Rights Act, and the Equal Employment Opportunities Enforcement Act are extremely ineffective. And finally, there is the psychological impact, noted by Krauskopf of declaring that henceforth "the basic policy of the nation is to grant rights and opportunities without regard to sex."

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From all indications, the ERA will not affect our everyday lives appreciably. Home and family, school and work will continue as usual. It is our children who will benefit by living in a country which values all of its citizens as individual human beings. Susan B. Anthony said "to desire liberty for oneself is a natural instinct, possessed alike by all men, but to be willing to accord liberty to another is the result of education, of self-discipline, of the practice of the golden rule." It will soon be evident if the legislatures of Missouri and of the seventeen remaining states are willing to begin that practice.

There seems to be general agreement that women should be extended equality of status, rights and opportunities in our laws. The controversy stems from extending equal responsibilities. Obviously, rights and responsibilities cannot be separated. Exceptions used to escape responsibilities can be used to deny equality of rights. As long as dual system is perpetuated, one group will remain subordinate. Senator Cook speaks of a "psychology of inferiority that results when classes of persons otherwise equally capable are not treated equally." Ruth Ginsburg, in the ABA Journal says, "If women wish to be classed as fully competent adults, they must share responsibilities as well as rights."

An examination of the effect of the ERA on our present laws will clarify the controversy. Since the new laws are not yet written, we must use legislative intent as a guide to how Congress interprets the ERA. State legislatures will have two years after passage of the Amendment to revise conflicting state laws. Any law which is truly beneficial will be extended to protect both sexes, while those which are truly restrictive and discriminatory will become null and void. Most present laws can be retained by substituting the word "persons" for "male and female". The so-called protective labor laws which have been used to restrain women from progressing in employment are a clear example of this type of legislation. If a rest period is truly necessary for one group, it is probably desirable for all.

The support laws are a great area of controversy. Some groups have claimed that a woman would lose her right to support under the ERA. The fact is that Missouri law now gives the wife in an ongoing marriage no legal remedy for non-support. The husband has the prerogative to decide on the standard of living and the Courts will not interfere no matter how miserly he is. The only changes under ERA would be (1) The requirement that a spouse actually needs the support before the other has a duty to support and (2) to give the wife a share in the determination of the family's standard of living. (Krauskopf-Legal Memo on the ERA)

No wife will have to work if she chooses to stay home and care for children. In fact, Congress intended the placement of a legal value on compensation for performance of household duties (Senate Judiciary Committee Final Report). For the first time, law will recognize the wife as an equal partner and homemaking tasks as legally valuable.

In Missouri's new Marriage Dissolution Law, no change in the support law would be required whatsoever under the ERA. As of January 1, 1974, a woman who is capable of supporting her former husband who actually needs support must do so in Missouri as must a man his needy wife.

The new Missouri Child Support Law permits either parent to be ordered to pay support in a dissolved marriage. The Courts now consider the resources of both parents in deciding which parent shall pay. The ERA would not change this law but would require that the mother's homemaking contribution be considered as her contribution to the children's support. (Krauskopf)

Child custody in Missouri has traditionally been awarded to the mother. The policy of the state is to determine which parent is better for the welfare of the children. The ERA would not allow an automatic presumption favoring the mother. The new policy would require strict adherence to the child's welfare, with the parent having greater parental merit being awarded custody.

"In other areas of domestic relations law, women stand to gain a great deal: the right of a separate domicile, the right to contract when married, the right to consortium, the right to one's own name, and the right to marry and divorce on an equal basis with men," according to Senator Cook. "In community property states the power of management and control over the community property could not remain with the husband alone. . . In the 42 common law property states, a greater deference would be given to the contribution to common property by a spouse who works in the home." Thus, the role of homemaker would be unquestionably strengthened.

Rep. Griffiths to speak

Rep. Martha W. Griffiths, D-Michigan, will be in Joplin Friday, March 22, to address a fund-raising dinner of the Joplin Coalition for the Equal Rights Amendment.

Rep. Griffiths, who has served in Congress since 1955, has made special efforts to correct problems confronting women in employment. She also is sponsor of the Equal Rights Amendment and successfully guided its passage through the House in October, 1971. The amendment resolution had been introduced originally in 1923.

Rep. Griffiths will be speaking here on the Equal Rights Amendment, which is before both the House and Senate this session in Missouri.

A native of Pierce City, Mo., Rep. Griffiths attended schools there and taught in grade school for a short time. Her father, Elbridge (Bud) Wright, was a rural mail carrier.

Mrs. Griffiths is a member of the House Ways and Means Committee and the Joint Economic Committee and is chairman of its Fiscal Policy Subcommittee.

The failure to ratify the Equal Rights Amendment in the 1973 session of the Missouri General Assembly did not happen simply. Instead of a quick, sharp, painless killing, the ERA was harassed to death.

In early February the ERA received its first setback when the Senate Judiciary Committee defeated a ratification resolution by a 3-7 vote. A separate resolution to ratify the ERA received a more tortured treatment in the Missouri House.

A secret caucus of House Democrats voted 44-27 to oppose the ERA in early February. The outcome was a blow to the efforts of Rep. Richard Rabbitt (D-St. Louis), the House speaker, and Rep. Kenneth Rothman (D-St. Louis), the majority floor leader, both of whom supported the amendment.

Despite the Democratic caucus rejection, Rep. S. Sue Shear (D-St. Louis County), an ERA sponsor in the House, pushed the measure in the House Constitutional Amendments Committee, which is headed by Rep. Howard Hines (D-Independence). The ratification resolution had been assigned to Hines's committee by Rabbitt.

After the committee completed hearings on ERA in mid-February, Hines employed one of the favorite tactics of a committee chairman to kill a bill—he delayed letting the bill come to a vote in his committee. The later in a legislative session a bill receives action in a committee the less likely it is for the measure to be passed by the entire General Assembly. This a result of the logjam of bills that occurs near the end of a session.

Hines's strategy did not set well with Mrs. Shear, who is a member of the Constitutional Amendments Committee, and with several other committee members. On April 3 Mrs. Shear and four other members waked out of a committee meeting in protest of the Hines's delay of the ERA ratification resolution.

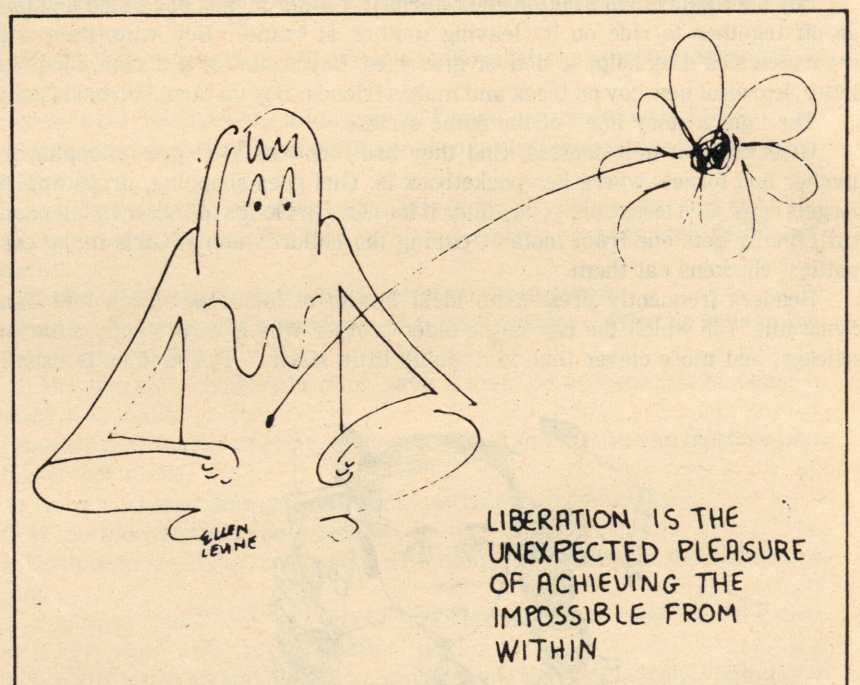
It was later learned that the committee then used the absence of the ERA supporters as a stage to kill the ERA. The committee, however, lacked a quorum after the walkout and Hines prevailed upon Rep. Richard DeCoster (D-Canton), speaker pro tem and an ERA foe, to appoint an additional member to the committee to create a quorum. DeCoster hastily appointed Mrs. Gladys Marriott (D-Kansas City), also an ERA opponent, to the committee. The Equal Rights Amendment then was defeated unanimously by the Constitutional Amendments Committee.

At the time Hines refused to say whether the ERA had been discussed at the April 3 committee meeting.

On May 1 the committee reversed itself after Rabbitt persuaded Hines to have the committee reconsider its action. With the full committee present the ERA resolution was passed on a 7 to 4 vote.

On the House floor trap was set for the ERA. On May 3 the ERA opponents succeeded in amending the proposal to require a public vote in Missouri before the state could give its ratification. The public vote amendment was passed 91-65 after the House was told that several votes have held that the US Constitution permits the state legislatures or specially called conventions in each state to ratify proposed constitutional amendments and does not allow public votes on ratifications.

The crippled resolution to ratify ERA was headed for a nearly certain defeat. On May 10 the House rejected the ERA ratification resolution, which included the public vote provision on a 70-81 vote.



LIBERATION IS THE
UNEXPECTED PLEASURE
OF ACHIEVING THE
IMPOSSIBLE FROM
WITHIN

Excerpted from "All She Needs . . ." by Ellen Levine, published by Quadrangle The New York Times Book Company. © 1973 Ellen Levine.

Boys do; girls are!

By KAREN SCHAFER

"Oh, no. Oh, no. It can't be true. Not with so much work to do. A girl. A girl. Oh, go away. A girl's no good for work or play."

The above is a direct quotation from a new phonics program for kindergartners and first graders entitled, "Alpha One," being used in many Long Island and New York City school districts. It is one of the many examples of sex-role stereotyping that is promoted through the textbooks and educational materials used in elementary and secondary schools.

Sexual stereotypes are assumed differences, social conventions or norms, learned behavior, attitudes, and expectations. Sex-role stereotyping involves assuming that certain personality traits are "natural" and belong almost exclusively to one sex or the other. If little girls and boys are constantly presented with stories of girls and women who fail, cry, fall, get lost, and forget things; and little boys who achieve, win, build, protect, and find "lost little girls," then they will begin to conceive of themselves along those lines. Florence Howe states in *Saturday Review*, "The images we pick up, consciously or unconsciously, from literature and history significantly control our sense of identity, and our identity—our sense of ourselves as powerful or powerless, or example—controls our behavior."

The image of the brave, young, resourceful girl facing responsibility, danger, and making decisions is rarely presented. We occasionally find exceptions to this rule in children's literature. There is the young Indian girl in Scott O'Dell's "Island of the Blue Dolphins" or Claudia in Koningsburg's, "From the Mixed-Up Files of Mrs. Basil E. Frankweiler." It is interesting to note that the publishers of O'Dell's book asked him to change the heroine to a male.

The American Journal of Sociology in May, 1972, published an extensive study by Lenore J. Weitzman, Deborah Eifler, Elizabeth Hokada, and Catherine Ross of sex-role socialization in picture books. They reviewed the Caldecott medal winners, the Little Golden Books, the Newberry Award winners, and "prescribed behavior" books. The last category included those written explicitly about the proper behavior for boys and girls. Their first finding was that for the most part females in children's books are simply invisible. They found that "females were under-represented in the titles, central roles, pictures, and stories of every sample of books we examined. Most children's books are about boys, men, and male animals, and most deal exclusively with male adventures. When women can be found in the books, they often play insignificant roles, remaining both inconspicuous and nameless."

Even the delightful stories of Dr. Seuss are not free of stereotyped notions about young boys and girls. For instance in "The Cat in the Hat," we see a common portrayal: The sister cowers around the corner as the brother aggressively charges out saying, "I bet, with my net, I can get those things yet."

Once the child enters school, the elementary classroom readers have a great influence. Many studies have been done on these readers and three of the most extensive are by the Central New Jersey chapter of the National Organization for Women; "Dick and Jane as Victims" by Women on Words and Images in Princeton, New Jersey; and "Sexism in the Elementary School: A Backward and Forward Look" in the October 1973 issue of the Phi Delta Kappan.

For the textbook portion of the N.O.W. survey, 144 readers representing the fifteen major publishers were read, categorized and coded. The women found that 881 stories centered around boys and 344 centered around girls. Similarly, 282 stories were about adult males and 127 about adult females. One hundred thirty-one biographies of famous men were included and twenty-three of famous women.

The report described the "boy story line" in one of the series of readers:

Boy finds policeman's button and returns it. Father mends boy's sled and they go off together to ride on it (leaving mother at home). Boy wins race with renovated sled. Boy helps to deliver groceries. Boy waits for postman, longs for letter, learns of new boy on block and makes friends. Boy on farm befriends pony.

The "girl's story line" of the same series:

Girls boast of new dresses, find they are identical. Girl goes shopping for mother and forgets where her pocketbook is. Girl goes shopping, drops apples, forgets eggs. Girl loses bunny, boy finds it for her. Girl longs for her own telephone call, finally gets one from mother, calling the children home. Girls make corn patties, chickens eat them.

Readers frequently present an ideal family of four (the "Dick and Jane Syndrome") in which the boy is the older brother who is consistently smarter, quicker, and more clever than his "dumb little sister." The mother is usually



shown in an apron waving good-bye to daddy or the children, a picture which is inaccurate in view of the fact that, according to the U.S. Dept. of Labor, there are over 33 million women in the labor force, and more than half are working because of pressing economic need. The number of working mothers (women with children under 18) has increased eightfold since 1940. They now number 12.7 million, an increase of 3.9 million in the last decade.

IN "Dick and Jane as Victims" occupations of adult males and adult females show 147 occupations listed for adult males and 26 for adult females. Admittedly, women are disproportionately present in low-level and traditionally "women's work" jobs, but U.S. Labor statistics show a greater variety of jobs in the labor force than the readers indicate.

The Phi Delta Kappan article goes beyond the readers and presents analysis of mathematics, social studies, and science textbooks. The story is the same: "In science books girls appear in them mainly to record, observe, and applaud the accomplishments of boys. For math book authors, the most obvious activities for girls are jumping rope, or going to the store to buy this much fabric or that much flour. Boys need X amount of wood or Y amount of paint for their creative, constructive projects. Social studies texts are even more explicitly sexist."

Mere documentation of sex-role stereotyping in children's literature, readers, and textbooks is not enough. The next move is doing something about it. Teachers will need to become aware of the problem and then move to create a new atmosphere in the classroom. Parents need the same awareness and to move away from such stereotyped remarks as "Straighten up, boys don't cry" or "Get down from there, girls don't get dirty." Administrators will need to move to the adoption of new textbooks and readers after a careful analysis of the images they present of males and females.

On the Missouri Southern campus the faculty has a responsibility to include women in the lectures in all areas—art, music, social science, education, science, etc. Particular attention should be given to students in education who will soon be in their own classrooms. It is important that they move away from the stereotypes and allow an atmosphere where boys and girls are free to develop their own potential.

Marlo Thomas recorded an album, "Free To Be You and Me" in which the title song contains the following words, "I see a land bright and clear and the time's coming near when we'll live in this land you and me, hand in hand. Take my hand, come along, lend your voice to my song. Every boy in this land grows to be his own man; in this land every girl grows to be her own woman. Take my hand, come with me where the children are free." An end to rigid sex-role stereotyping is a step toward such a land of freedom.

By JEAN VAN ZANTEN

Not only the female patient, but the psychiatric therapist must be understood if one is to understand why women hold a conspicuously degraded position in psychotherapy today. Where did the therapist originate? I'll bet you've been taught that he descended from Hippocratic physicians? No, sisters. He told us that, but actually the father of the modern healer and therapist was really a mother, the White Witch of the Middle Ages. You see, the White Witch got so good at healing people that the priests, judges and lawyers were upset over losing control of their flocks. So her trade was labeled "Satanic," she was declared mad, and the Masculine Physician called himself "Enlightened Healer." Meanwhile, the man on the street used chivalry to disguise the sex conflict between himself and the "ladies." Chivalry has not changed really. Now it is called therapy, and as John Stuart Mill said, "...the man and still more the woman, who can be accused either of doing 'what nobody does,' or of not doing 'what everybody does,' is...termed a lunatic." Such is progress.

In more recent times Elizabeth Packard, Sylvia Plath, and Zelda Fitzgerald (all writers) fulfilled the rubric for psychiatric careers. Mrs. Packard was committed to an Illinois state hospital in 1860 for disagreeing with her husband on the nature of man. He was a misanthropic clergyman; she was more optimistic. However, she may have changed her viewpoint after the Rev. threw her in the bin using the law "Married women may be entered or detained in the hospital at the request of the husband of the woman or the guardian without the evidence of insanity required in other cases." If you think such laws no longer exist, you are wrong.

Plath and Fitzgerald repressed their energies and talents as long as they could. Eventually Plath, who raised babies by day and wrote all night, committed suicide. Fitzgerald's therapist asked her whether being a successful woman writer would "compensate you for a life without a man," especially when she became sixty. (Would anyone ask a male artist such a question?) He told her to re-educate herself in the role of wife to Scott. Even the famous Scott said that Zelda "would have been a genius if we had never met."

Were these three "crazy?" Or were they suffering from sex-role alienation? Feeling sad is not illegal, but for depressed women, it might as well be. Men go to prisons. Women go to mental hospitals. "Healthy" women are deemed by clinicians to be submissive, emotional, easily influenced, sensitive to being hurt, excitable, conceited about their appearance, dependent, not adventurous, less competitive, unaggressive, and unobjective. Yet these clinicians also tell us women are "privileged and happy."

But most women are not very happy. They are "passive and dependent in a world that values activity and strength," says Phyllis Chesler. (If they are aggressive, independent, and happy, they are ostracized.) Besides being bored and unfulfilled, in her starkest moments the housewife realizes she is also overworked with taken-for-granted redundancies. Of course, there are a fair percentage of housewives who are "happy," in that they do enjoy routine cleaning, daytime TV and Ladies Home Journal. Laziness is not the sole territory of any group of people. The majority of women in therapy, however, are constantly drilled to realize their "privileged status," fix themselves up, and if not married to get themselves a man. If married, they are told to quit "castrating" their husbands.

Juliet Mitchell (Oxford) says the housewife's "freedom" is isolation; that oppression within the family creates "small mindedness, petty jealousy, irrational emotionality and random violence, dependency, competitive selfishness, possessiveness, passivity, a lack of vision and conservatism." This small, backward world seen as honorable and privileged certainly has not tended to develop strong emotional and intellectual traits. Because of their isolation, housewives often get depressed yet cannot discover solidarity with other women whom they have been taught to view as sexual competitors.

Two-thirds of adult patients in community mental health centers are women as are 60 per cent of those in private hospitals and general psychiatric wards. In order to be healthy, these women are to be passive, acquiescent, sacrificing — losers. Many of them are hospitalized because they have gone on strike, refusing to do their housework and exhibiting male assertiveness. The accepted adult standard of mental health does not apply to women. The female is supposed to seek help and report distress. Whether she accepts her role or rejects it, she is not liked. She is either normal and unlikable, or abnormal and unlikable. Whether or not she likes herself is immaterial to therapists. Women who have been mental patients report that the only "way out" is to pretend, to put on lipstick and nylons and to simper sweetly. Their chances of being pronounced "cured" will then rise dramatically.

Comparing Institutional Psychiatry with American Negro Slavery, Thomas Szasz says that at both times community leaders have been silent to injustice. Those who now rage against the tragedies of the past had best look to their own present (and just as unpopular) opportunities for righting wrongs. The so-called mentally ill are today our legal scapegoats. Their labor, thoroughly sex-typed, is exploited in our hospitals. Psychiatrists can get by with anything since they are "helping" society. They have a vested interest in "diagnosing as mentally ill as many people as possible," and have you noticed, the rate gets higher every year. We are urged to support mental health since 1 in every 6 Americans will suffer emotional problems this year. In 1960 the rate was 1 in 9. By 1985 every other person will be judged an emotional cripple. One must be warned, once you have been confined, the very confinement is often seen as proof that one is insane. Psychiatrists do not turn away prospective new patients. They do not say as a medical doctor often does, there is nothing wrong with you. Szasz remarks, "There is no behavior or person that a modern psychiatrist cannot plausibly diagnose as abnormal or ill." Indeed, studies of psychiatrists and psychologists have shown that they diagnosed every person as mentally ill in experiments in which they were shown pictures of people who in reality were functioning normally in society.

Does psychiatry really cure? Or is it really just an organ of social control to keep things from "getting out of hand?" Eysenck's London study of "outcome-of-therapy" showed that "44 per cent of the patients who received psychoanalysis improved; 64 per cent of the patients who received psychotherapy improved; and 72 per cent of the patients who received no treatment at all improved. Goldstein and Dean recently reported the same findings in five different outcome-of-therapy studies. The white patriarch is confirmed in his ordained social role of "helper" when woman accepts the mental patient role. Big Daddy sho nuf watches over us!

Shock treatment, insulin, uppers-downers, strait jackets, solitary confinement, beatings, yes even sex "as therapy" are intended to "heal." Is it not ironic that "in our day, when psychiatrists and social scientists coldly reject "patriotism" as a justification for violence against external enemies, they warmly embrace 'therapeutic' as justification for violence against mental patients." It is also odd that while they consider certain wars immoral because of the "definition of the situation," they do not consider woman's "neuroses" to stem from the definition of her situation, but from female genetics! Oh, objectivity, thou art as a bird whom to heaven hath soared forever!

In her article "Woman As Nigger," Naomi Weisstein, Ph.D. in perceptual and cognitive psychology, quotes three renowned psychologists' ideas of woman's "nature." Harvard's Erik Erikson says, "Much of a young woman's identity is already defined in her kind of attractiveness and in the selectivity of her search for the man or men by whom she wishes to be sought." Take note, women students! Bruno Bettelheim says we must "start with the realization that, as much as women want to be good scientists or engineers, they want first and foremost to be womanly companions of men and to be mothers." Besides, sisters, he thinks we are innately inferior in intellect anyway. Psychiatrist Joseph Rheinhold condescends with "When women grow up without dread of their biological functions and without subversion by feminist doctrine (Doctor, your defenses are showing) and enter upon motherhood with a sense of fulfillment and altruistic sentiment, we shall attain the goal of a good life and a secure world in which to live it." Bless your heart, Bruno and may your empiricism return someday. Who are the "we" he mentions? Men most likely. John Stuart Mill saw through such verbose garbage and stated, "The generality of the male sex cannot yet tolerate the idea of living with an equal," and there was "never any domination which did not appear natural to those who possessed it." Ask almost any man.

Not only should a man's individual personality be understood in the context of his social environment, but so should a woman's.

If a woman feels she needs emotional help, she may be better off trying a consciousness-raising group instead. What is this exactly? It is the process of "transforming the hidden, individual fears of women into a shared awareness of the meaning of them as social problems, the release of anger, anxiety, the struggle of proclaiming the painful and transforming it into the political." The personal incident comes to be seen as a common experience of all women. Other women become supportive sisters rather than the sexual competitors that many males would have them be. In CR groups there is no therapist partial to prevailing, profiting norms. There is naturally much opposition from therapists to such groups. Women in CR groups realize that the first symptom of oppression is the repression of words, the happy slave (the conspicuous consumer) whose state of suffering is so total and so assumed that it is not known to be there. August Bebel, another oldtimer, remarked, "Woman was the first human being that tasted bondage, woman was a slave before the slave existed." And now her acceptable lifestyle is cheerful slave or psychiatric career girl. Even Freud said that psychoanalysis should not describe what a woman is, but should inquire "how she develops." He implies environmental situational factors. But most patriarchal analysts distort Freud, and have successfully convinced millions that Freud would tell us what a woman is. How convenient for perpetuating an economy beneficial to the male culture.

Just what should a woman watch for in looking for a competent therapist? A list may be helpful:

1. Remember, the therapist is human, not Divine; you are valid too.
2. Get recommendations from people you know who have changed in ways you like to change.
3. Interview with two therapists, preferably feminists, before choosing one.
4. Remember that therapists tend to be conformist so to keep their privileges and status.
5. Question the therapist on his/her ideas of sex stereotypes.
6. Question the therapist's standards of mental health — "What do you think a 'healthy' woman is like?"
7. If the therapist thinks you must have a man, or accuses you of being a castrating b—, leave.
8. Beware of Freudians (who usually misunderstand Freud) and hipsters who say they're not sexist.
9. A consciousness-raising group can help you monitor your therapy.
10. If the therapist gets paternalistic, leave.
11. Don't be too ready to turn in your definition of normality for the therapist's definition.
12. Don't pay exorbitant fees; their cure rate isn't that good. Besides they rarely, if ever, turn away a prospective "patient."
13. Beware of therapists who try to convince you that sex therapy (with him) will help you be more of a woman. Almost all of the therapists who do this, and they are quite a few, are impotent, aging, insecure men who use female patients as sex objects (some even have "harems"), secretaries, laundresses, etc. (See Phyllis Chesler's book, *Women and Madness*.)
14. Remember that you can be signed into a hospital by your husband or guardian and that you cannot sign yourself out and cannot reject shock or insulin treatment.

By MARY KING

More than half of all women between 18 and 64 years of age are in the labor force. Studies show that 9 out of 10 women will work outside the home at sometime during their lives. With these facts in mind, the time has long ceased to excuse unfair, discriminating labor practices and the sly patting of administrative and corporate backs with authoritarian rhetoric and the myth that women's place is in the home.

Women do not want to "feminize" the labor force, but to equalize it. To end the myths based on traditional and inaccurate concepts of women as a class, working women in particular. To end discrimination that ignores the capabilities of the individual woman and continues to see her only in terms of the sex to which she belongs.

Women are not working for pocket money. Of the 33 million women in the labor force in March 1972, nearly half were working because of pressing economic need. They were single, widowed, divorced or seperated, or had husbands whose incomes were less than \$3,000 a year. An additional 5.1 million had husbands with incomes between \$3,000 and \$7,000 — incomes which did not meet the criteria established for even a low standard of living for an urban family of four.

Married women are not taking jobs away from men. There were 19.2 million married women in the labor force in March 1972; the number of unemployed men was 3.1 million. If all the married women stayed home and unemployed men placed in their jobs there would be 16.1 million unfilled jobs.

Women are not absent from their jobs more than men. A Public Health Service study shows little difference in absentee rates based on sex — 5.9 days a year for women (including absence due to pregnancy and childbirth) compared with 5.0 days per year for men. The Bureau of Labor Statistics concludes that absenteeism and turnover rates depend much more on the nature of the job than the sex of the job holder.

Thirty-eight percent of women in the work force have children under 18 years of age and combine the responsibilities of motherhood, work, and household chores. Studies have shown that in the average family, household chores take 67 hours a week — 56 hours by the mother, 11 by the working father. Even if the mother works outside the home she still puts in 42 hours a week doing household chores, although the man doesn't contribute more than 11 even though his wife works.

One of the most obvious traditional-cultural based myths is that "women should stick to women's work and should not compete for men's jobs." Jobs, with extremely rare exceptions, are sexless. Tradition rather than job content has led to labeling certain jobs as women's and others as men's. In measuring 22 inherent aptitudes and knowledge areas, a research laboratory found that there is no sex difference in 14, women excel in 6, and men in 2. Studies were also done on the complaint by men that "men don't like to work for women supervisors." It was found that most men who complain about women supervisors have never worked for a woman. In one study where at least three-fourths of both male and female respondents had worked with woman managers, their evaluation of women in management was favorable.

On July 2, 1964, Congress passed the Civil Rights Act of 1964. Title VII of this Act, "Equal Employment Opportunity," porhibits discrimination because of race, color, religion, sex, or national origin; in hiring, upgrading and all other conditions of employment. It became effective on July 2, 1965. Specifically included under "equal conditions of employment" are: recruitment, hiring, layoff, discharge, and recall; opportunities for promotion; participation in training programs; wages and salary; and retirement age privileges and pension benefits.

Women continue to be concentrated in low-skilled, low-paying jobs — excluded from responsible pqsitions and underrepresented as managers and skilled craft-people. The following statistics from the Department of Labor show that not only does occupational discrimination based on sex still exist but that it is growing and the earnings gap between men and women holding the same job continues to widen.



The earnings gap

Statistics from the "Fact Sheet on The Earnings Gap," published by the Department of Labor, based on information gathered in 1972.

Major Occupation Group:	Women	Men
professional & technical	\$7,878	\$11,806
managers & officials	7,834	12,117
clerical workers	5,551	8,617
sales workers	4,188	9,790
operatives	4,510	7,623
service work (except private household)	3,953	6,955

Full-time Employed Civilian Scientists Field:	Women	Men
All Fields	\$11,600	\$15,200
chemistry	10,500	15,600
Mathematics	10,000	15,000
Psychology	13,000	\$15,500
Sociology	11,000	13,500
Political Science	11,000	13,500
Computer Science	13,200	16,900

Years of School Completed:	Women	Men
Elemntary school:		
Less than 8 years	\$3,798	\$6,043
8 years	4,181	7,535
High School:		
1-3 years	4,655	8,514
4 years	5,580	9,567
College:		
1-3 years	6,604	11,183
4 years	8,156	13,264
5 years or more	9,581	14,747

'Superstar' generates furor

By KEITH MACKEY
Associate Editor

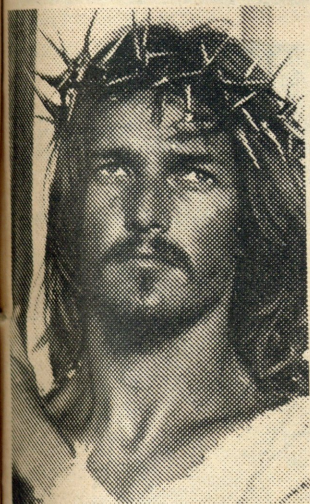
While the movie industry rattles today with sex and violence exploitation movies such as the biggest farce of the decade, "Last Tango in Paris"), and other movies of equally bad quality, it is a wonder that "Jesus Christ: Superstar" ever got off the ground. It is reported that "Superstar" was filmed rather hesitantly, and then on a budget of \$3,000,000 which, for a major musical, is pittance.

"Superstar" has set off storms of controversy across the world. Some have called it a statement of the age; some have decided it was just a beautiful story, and some have condemned it as the work of Satan himself.

It is a common practice to state that so and so church group likes it, such and such church group hates it, or that this and that church group doesn't care which way it goes. This belief that church affiliation helps determine a person's acceptance (or non-acceptance) of the movie is erroneous.

The Catholics discovered this when the youth of Rome, Italy, loudly demonstrated against "Superstar" while the establishment confiscated it. Both were chagrined when the Pope later declared "Superstar" to be the greatest religious statement of this generation.

Instead of religion, acceptance is usually based on, of all things, politics. This is manifested along three generalized political lines—these are the radical left, the radical right, and a strange group of people known as the liberal bourgeoisie.



TED NEELEY
AS CHRIST

Somewhere in between Herb Alpert and Frank Zappa there wanders a great mass of people. They are for civil liberties, yet are against such groups as the black panthers. They are revolted to the point of regurgitation when a foul, crew-cut Archie Bunker red neck walks in the room; yet when they turn around to avoid the redneck stench, they are met with the stench of a foul, long-haired pinko-commie-fag-pusher-hippie and the convulsions of their

already distressed plumbing system are equally violent.

They are God fearing righteous people, yet they advocate such ideas as abortion on demand. They are convinced that grass should be legal; yet when it comes to hard drugs and pushers, they are convinced that Hitler's Gestapo knew something we didn't.

A member of the liberal bourgeoisie is difficult to pin down on any issue, since he is usually in the middle of everything.

"Superstar" marked the final integration of rock into the mainstream of Western culture. Electric guitars no longer meant orgies, drugs, riots, anarchy, and approaching holocaust.

Therefore, the liberal bourgeoisie could sit back and enjoy all the lethal combinations — young people, rock music, — yet be safe and secure in the knowledge that they were safe from the hazards of such combinations. This suited everyone just fine.

Conversely, there were those who condemned the movie for a variety of reasons. These people mostly came from two groups — the radical left and the radical right.

In the beginning, there were the Beatles and hair poured forth abundantly across the land.

Next came LBJ and the Viet Nam war, and the land was split asunder.

Then the flower children wandered over the face of the earth, offering peace and love.

It was in that time frame that the junkies came and killed the flower children, and turned the whole scene into a bummer.

At that point in time the red-necks made one thing perfectly clear — they were out to kill the hippies, and the hippies out to kill the rednecks.

And they all drowned in their own stupidity.

Such is the history of the radical left. A culture known for extravagance, they have dwindled into so pitiful a society, that it seems a shame to waste good newsprint on these pathetic creatures.

They have only one god — drugs. They live, eat, and sleep for drugs. They exist from one minute to the next just so they can pump chemicals in their varicose veins.

This can present a problem. Christianity does offer a high of sorts. However, this "high" must be achieved without the aid of chemicals, which is a cerebral accomplishment that the radical left is incapable of due to the ineptitude of their minds. If they can't have the crutches of drugs, then their mental capacity (or so they believe) dwindles as they are not powerful enough to carry it over themselves.

Of course, the radical left must keep in their political boundaries,

and they choose to oppose anything to do with Christianity on general principle. Beside — in the movie's scene in which Jesus routs the temple, a rather strong anti-drug theme was shown.

Not much has been heard from the radical left, and even less will be heard in the future. As this impotent culture is relegated to the fishheads of forgotten history, one can only have pity on a misguided people who, while being the flamboyant generation, couldn't even come up with a worthy condemnation of "Jesus Christ: Superstar."



THE CRUCIFIXION

On the other hand, the red-necks, who for so long have been renowned for their mediocrity and lack of imagination have a more complex and colorful condemnation.

To begin with, the conservative community screams from the rooftops and the pulpits that "Superstar" is, among other things, sacrilegious, biblically incorrect, sinful in that it explores the physical side of Jesus, the "gospel according to Judas", and of course "dangerous".

Apparently, the inherent "danger" in "Superstar" is not religion, but none other than politics.

The conservatives are frightened at this film in that Jesus is shown in a manner other than that of a lily handed soft spoken entity continually struck in divine poses. If one would read the writings of the Apostles, one would find that a person who endured the hardships, who led the rugged life that Jesus lived, and who could single handedly rout the numerous money changers in the temple could hardly be anything less than a strong, robust person well accustomed to the rugged life.

Many complain that the physical side of Jesus is exploited. This is untrue for the most part. What "Superstar" has done is to point up the physical, fallible side of the disciples of Jesus and of his contemporaries. Tim Rice and Andrew Lloyd Webber draw inferences as to what motivated Judas into the

betrayal, and inferences as to the reasons that the Priests were out to kill Jesus. In this way, conjecture as to what happened during the last seven days of the life of Jesus is presented, coupled with the effect of putting 20th century man in the shoes of those who walked almost 2,000 years ago in Israel. Other things, such as modern clothes and war machines are added for symbolic uses.

It must be remembered that "Superstar" is presented as "just a story". It in no way is presented as being historically accurate.

In regards to Jesus, "Superstar" (besides the main theme) attempts to restore some of the mystique of Christ.

It is obvious to the observer that the conservative community has stripped away any mystique associated with Jesus, and brought Him down to a level of everyday mediocrity. "Superstar" acts to counter-act this, and restore an aura fitting the only perfect human being that ever lived. Jesus Christ, being the Son of God, is a far cry from being everyday and mediocre.

The second main complaint is also politics in the guise of religion.

Any redneck will hasten to affirm that rock music is the tools of the Devil and-or the Kremlin (check one). Therefore, rock music and Christianity does not mix.

This is faulty logic.

Upon close examination, it becomes rather obvious that the majority of the hymns sung in churches today is country and western music, with a mixture of pop music circa World War I. It is amusing to note that by changing the lyrics around, the tune of "Daisy, Daisy, give me your answer do" would fit tight into most if not all church services today.

Any fan of country music will affirm that some of the most filthy, immoral music comes from Nashville. Beer joints and adultery are favored subjects, among other unsavory themes. It is a proven fact country music is equally immoral, if not more so, than rock music.

Why then, can one find a logical reason for including country music in church services, while condemning rock music as Satan's instrument of leading souls to perdition?

There is no logical reason — the reasons are purely political. The conservative community has decided to use Christianity to bring the rock culture. This is a familiar theme. Whenever something rises the ire of the conservatives, for whatever reason, this dangerous culture will find a way to drag religion into the mire, and this includes politics.

The biggest complaint against "Superstar" is that it is historically inaccurate, that

much Of themes presented are only based on fact and that the writers of the rock opera use inference and conjecture on things not recorded in the writings of the Apostles.

This is true. "Superstar" is in no way presented as anything except "just a story" — nothing more or less.

Before condemning "Superstar" on this basis, one should take a long hard look at the so-called customs of our so called Christian customs.

It is sickening to see how many of the cherished customs held dear by Christians the world over are not only out and out medieval prefabrications but practices carried over from none other than pagan civilizations.

Why then are these distortion of Christianity acceptable when they are more anti-christian than "Superstar"? The answer is politics. It is sickening to watch the Christian world flock like lemmings everytime a holiday rolls around to turn the teachings of Jesus into a mockery. Yet these people will be quick to condemn the story of "Superstar" in one breath, while teaching their children to worship Santa Claus, the Easter Bunny, and other idols in the next breath. It is no less than hypocrisy.

What exactly is the message in "Jesus Christ: Superstar"?

The message is this: that we have become so wrapped up in our churches that we have forgotten who the churches are all about.

When the people of today learn to rid themselves of their leperous customs, and stop the prostitution for profit of Jesus that is being blatantly carried on by our so called "gospel" establishments and people, and return to what it is all about, then things shall be on their way back to normalcy. For until we return to what Jesus is all about, things will only get worse.

This is the message of "Jesus Christ: Superstar."



KING HEROD



"CORNFIELD", an oil painting by David Melby, is one of the paintings in the Sense of Place exhibit at the Spiva Art Center. Melby is a 31-year-old artist from Ames, Ia.

'Puss 'N Boots' to open Feb. 16

The last production of the MSSC Children's Theatre, the classic story "Puss in Boots," will open Saturday, Feb. 16 at North Junior High. Curtain times are 1 and 3 p.m. Performances will also be held at 1 and 3 p.m., Saturday, Feb. 23 at South Junior High. The '73-'74 Children's Theatre season will conclude with performances at 1 and 3 p.m. Saturday, March 2 at Carthage Junior High.

The immortal "Puss in Boots," adapted by Madge Miller, is a tale concerning a cat named Minet who devises varied schemes and plots, and who must parry and thrust obstacles cast upon him by the evil Enchanter, the very embodiment of all that is wicked.

"Puss in Boots" is a story that not only will thrill children, but, in the manner of the movie "Snowball Express," provide a parallel humor that adults will

also enjoy.

This should prove to be a unique Children's Theatre production because of the special effects provided by Sam Claussen. A recognized authority in technical theatre, he engineered the battle scene effects of last semester's "The Night Thoreau Spent in Jail." He plans to use the ancient Greek pariektoi (Spinning panels) to create special effects, such as lightning. Projectors will be used to create unusual atmospheric effects and change scenes.

Sound effects will be provided by Keith Mackey of KODE radio engineering department.

The cast included Cecil Cates as J'ai Lareve (The Narrator), Mike Sadler as Christophe, Mary Nutting as Angelique and Gail Stewart as Lise.

Bill Denny will portray the insidious, evil Enchanter and Ted Estes will be the cat Minet.

CUB to present Oscar winning film

"Cabaret", winner of numerous Academy Awards and probably the best movie of 1972, will be shown on Thursday, Feb. 14 at 1 p.m. and 7 p.m. in the College Union Ballroom.

Academy Awards the movie won include: Best Picture, Best Actress, Best Director, and Best Supporting Actor. Bob Fosse, the director of "Cabaret" became the first Triple Crown winner by being presented with best director awards for movie, television special, and Broadway musical.

"Cabaret", while not limiting itself to a narrow criticism of the Nazi rise in Germany, draws a

much more poignant result by illustrating the effects the rise has on the lives of people in that time.

The musical stars Liza Minnelli and Joel Grey. It is mainly through their roles that the decadence of the period is expressed, Minnelli because her character participates rather blindly in the bawdy immorality, and Grey, because, as the Master of Ceremonies, he realizes, accommodates, and satirizes the situation.

The movie is a musical adaptation of the book, "I Am a Camera."

Hess ends exhibit

Garry J. Hess is exhibiting his jewelry and silversmithing at Southwest Missouri State University in Springfield. The exhibition is at the Library Gallery, and ends tonight.

Mr. Hess is a graduate of Fort Hays Kansas State College with a bachelor of science degree in art. He has done graduate work at Wichita State University, with a master of arts degree from Kansas State College of Pittsburg.

He is an instructor in jewelry and silversmithing at Missouri Southern State College and has exhibited extensively throughout Missouri and Kansas.

Spiva sponsors new art show: 'Sense of Place'

"A Sense of Place" is the title and theme of an art showing which will be presented Sunday through March 10 in the Spiva Art Center.

The show will be presented mainly through the efforts of the Mid-America Arts Alliance. The alliance, which was the product of two years of discussion and planning by the arts councils of Iowa, Kansas, Missouri, and Nebraska, was organized in an attempt to bring a greater art involvement opportunity to the Midwest.

"A Sense of Place" represents a unified effort between federal, state, and private organizations in an attempt to give the 11 million people of the Mid-West a unique opportunity to participate in an art experience.

The paintings gathered for the showing are all related in one respect, they attempt to reproduce real places, and attempt to reproduce the magic and attraction that belongs to such a place. The scenes depicted are not what is found everywhere, since things everywhere are increasingly the same.

Many of the paintings illustrate places that are not far removed from a person's ordinary ex-

periences, but the paintings present the effect the encounter between artist and place produces, and each artist's interpretation of that encounter.

If there is a message in this show, it lies in urging each viewer to attend to roots, to notice what is about him, to involve himself deeply in his own locations, to recognize that in many ways he is the product of places he has truly experienced.

The paintings allow the viewer the opportunity to look at the beauty of the natural world through the eyes of one who has a deep and devoted love of that beauty, the artist.

If there is an anticipated reaction which might be made about one who experiences the exhibit, it would take the form of an increased awareness and concern for nature and a re-evaluation of our very real, aesthetic dependency on her.

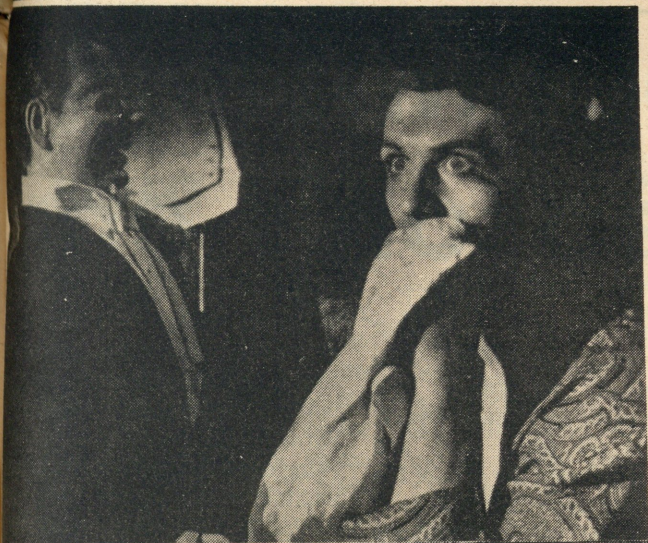
Ralph Waldo Emerson once wrote: "Go out to walk with a painter and you shall see for the first time groups, colors, clouds and keepings, and shall have the pleasure of discovering resources in a hitherto barren ground."

"A Sense of Place" gives everyone the chance to take such a walk.

Fraternity initiates members



Kappa Alpha Initiate 10 pledges were initiated as actives Jan. 12, 1973 at the First Community Church in Joplin. Left to right: top row: Jim Hill, Greg Donoho, Van Bennett, Jim Pawlus; middle row: Richard Jersak, Bill Cunningham, Gary King; Bottom row: Ted Easton, Mike Larson, and Jerry Elliott.



'Dead of Night' is next in Spiva Film Series.

Classic thriller to be presented

Ghost stories provide the film entertainment at 7:30 p.m. Tuesday as the fifth program in the Spiva Film Classic Series is shown. The film, "Dead of Night," will be shown in the Spiva Art Gallery.

"Dead of Night" is an omnibus of five closely related ghost stories with an outstanding cast headed by Michael Redgrave. Psychological overtones are skillfully combined with the macabre to create what has been called "one of the finest films on supernatural phenomena ever made."

The story begins when an architect who is invited to a house party recognized all of his fellow guests as characters in a recurring dream that he has had. When he voice his fears, the guests then proceed to each tell a story of similar phenomena within their own experience. Foretold incidents actually begin to happen and the architect

suddenly realizes that his own recurring dream has always ended in murder and that the nightmare also involves the characters in the stories told by the guests.

The strength of the film lies in its realistic settings and characterizations. An excerpt of criticism by Pauline Kael reads, "The five ghost stories in the 1945 English production accumulate in intensity until the trap closes in the surrealist climax—the encompassing ghost story. Perhaps because the people are matter of fact and contemporary and the settings are of the reasonably sophisticated forties, the horror seems more shocking than if the characters and settings were Gothic and Transylvanian."

Admission is \$1 at the door for non-members of the film society or by season ticket.

Famed Flamenco guitarist to perform here Tuesday

Flamenco music has been described as the heartbeat of Spain, and few guitarists today can recreate that heartbeat as well as Carlos Montoya.

The expert Spanish guitarist will appear at 11 a.m. Tuesday on the Missouri Southern campus. His free concert will be in the College gymnasium.

Carlos Montoya displays a wide range of the Spanish gypsy music as his instrument will change from a crisp stringency to a carressing lushness. In "Saeta," which is sung by Flamenco singers during the Holy Week procession in Seville, Montoya captures the drums and cornets of the march with amazing realism.

This same craftsmanship is evident when Montoya plans "Zamba." This musical piece is heavily seasoned with Moorish

scales and melodies and the delicate sound of tambourines.

Carlos Montoya is internationally known for his renditions of such Flamenco songs as "Granadinas," "Guajiras," and "Peteneras." His unbelievable virtuosity is matched only by the intensity with which he approaches every piece he plays.

The musical frame of reference for Flamenco guitarists seems

College Players travel to view pantomimist

The College Players will take a field trip Friday, Feb. 15, to see Marcelle Marceau at the Music Hall, Kansas City, Mo.

Marceau, a world-renowned master of pantomime, has appeared numerous times on

Student art on display

Doyle Hall, a senior art major, presented an art show Jan. 27 to Feb. 4. The showing, which consisted of many of the accumulated works of Hall, is a graduation requirement for art majors.

Showings are designed to give a representation of the student's ability and improvement in art forms. Examples of Hall's efforts included paintings, figuratives, landscapes, still-lives, abstractions, pottery, and sculptures.

Approximately 45 of Hall's creations were on exhibit, many of them larger than normal as the senior enjoys working with size. Many of the pieces were for sale.

small, for all the pieces appear to be variations of two or three basic models. Yet within these stylistic limitations, Montoya achieves an enormous variety of color, voicing, and moods, critics have said.

Flamenco music is not everyone's cup of tea, but when a master like Carlos Montoya recreates the idiom of Spanish gypsy music it can become a memorable musical event.

national television.

The cost of the field trip is \$2.50 for bus fare, \$5 or \$6 for tickets. The bus will leave at about 2:30 that afternoon, and the trip is restricted to College Players members.

Hunt announces cast of next Barn production

Tryouts were held Jan. 17 for the first Barn Theatre production of the spring semester.

Duane Hunt will direct "Summertree," written in 1968 by Ron Cowen. Cowen has been elected to the New Dramatists committee, the youngest member of the group.

The cast includes Tom Green who plays the young man. Green, a sophomore, has appeared in the MSSC productions of "Earnest in Love" and "The Great Divide."

He also was in the Children's Theatre productions of "Taradiddle Tales" and "The Just So Stories."

Julie Dale, a junior from Carthage, appears as the Young Man's mother. Julie appeared in last year's Barn Theatre production of "The Member of the Wedding."

The Young Man's father is portrayed by Ron Gilliland, a senior from Nevada. He appeared in "The Great Divide" and "The Night Thoreau Spent in Jail."

Playing the role of the Little Boy is Alexander Brietzke, son of drama instructor Mr. and Mrs. Milton Brietzke. "Zander" is in

the eighth grade at North Junior High. He was last seen on the Barn Theatre stage as John Henry in "The Member of the Wedding."

Susan Warren appears as the Girl. A freshman from Fairview, she was in last semester's "The Just So Stories."

Clifford Oakes, a freshman from Joplin, will play the part of The Soldier.

"Summertree" will open at the Barn Theatre on March 4 and run through March 9. MSSC students are admitted free.

Music department plans for semester

Dr. Wayne A. Harrell, head department of music, has announced forthcoming concerts to be given by various assemblages of the Missouri Southern music department. Dr. Harrell also emphasized that openings are still available in nearly all of these ensembles, to qualified musicians.

The Lab Stage Band, directed by Dr. Charles Thelen, will be performing at South Junior High School on Feb. 28. The 20 member group is primarily a training group for the purpose of exploring the problems of teaching group music. Being also a performing group, the Lab Stage Band will be appearing at several area high schools. The starting time for the Feb. 28 performance will be 8 p.m.

The Missouri Southern Orchestra was described by Dr. Harrell as being "a combination community and campus organization." Under the direction of Mr. William C. Elliott, the 65 member orchestra consists roughly of one half townspeople and one half Missouri Southern Students. The

first of two concerts has been scheduled for March 4, 8 p.m., at South Junior High. Monday night rehearsals take place on campus, and anyone, qualified on an orchestral instrument, is invited to participate simply by contacting Mr. Elliott at the music department.

Tuesday, April 23, is a date to keep in mind as Mr. Delbert I. Johnson will conduct the 50 member concert band at the South Junior High Auditorium. The group will be performing several of the great concert band works from virtually every period of music history. Starting time will be 8 p.m. and there will be no admission charge.

The spotlight will then fall upon the Missouri Southern Choir. At 8 p.m., Thursday, April 25, the 50 voice Missouri Southern Choir, under the direction of Dr. T. Joe Sims, will fill the halls of South Junior High with the harmony of many great choral works. The choir, which has been preparing for this performance, is still in need of a few good voices. Hence, anyone, who might enjoy singing, should contact Dr. Sims for an audition at the music building.

Bluegrass Festival set at Lake Ozark

The second annual Winter Bluegrass Festival, sponsored by the Horseshoe Bend Association in Lake Ozark, Mo., will be held the weekend of Washington's birthday, Feb. 15-17.

The festival will be held at the Lodge of the Four Seasons on Horseshoe Bend.

Tony Smith, co-ordinator of the festival, announced seven Mid-Western Bluegrass Bands will participate in the festival and will be featured in concerts throughout the weekend. Bands are: Bill Jones and the Bluegrass Travelers; Ralph Withers, Harold Rowden and the Bluegrass Five, both from

Dixon; the Wooten Brothers, Center Ridge, Ark., the Bluegrass Association and the Collins Brothers, Kansas City, Mo.; the Carlton Family, Conway, and the Battlefield Bluegrass Express, Brookline.

Admission to the Festival is \$7 for a three-day weekend pass; or Friday, \$3; Saturday, \$4; and Sunday, \$3. Rooms are available at greatly reduced prices. Room rates range from \$6.50 per person for quadruple occupancy to \$8.50 per person, double occupancy.

For tickets or reservations, write or call: Shirley Hunt, Box 51, Lake Ozark, Mo. 65049; telephone 314-365-5263.



ART GREEN

Green optimistic about season's end

By Tony Feather

Art Green, senior guard for the Missouri Southern Lions, is still looking to the end of the current basketball season with a great deal of optimism.

"It's been disappointing with all the losses," said the 6'2" Joplinite. "Realizing the great talent that makes up our squad, accepting our record is tough. But the majority of us still have our goals set on the nationals".

The young hustler explained how it seemed that they haven't gotten it all together yet, how they needed to get their momentum up and prove that they have the best team in the state talentwise.

"We had been looking up, what with defeating SWBC and Benedictine," he stated, "but then we came up against Drury. They got an early start and carried it through the rest of the game. They were out to get us in revenge of the District 16 playoffs in Springfield last year and were forcing us out of shooting range where it was hard to make up the deficit."

The business major then proceeded to describe how the playoffs are working. "Seeing as how MSSC is now ranked fifth with ten games to go, it is necessary not to lose more than two of them in order to stay in the running," he said. He pointed out that they still had Missouri Western, Rockhurst, KSCP, and UMKC at home and all will be detrimental to the outcome.

"I think the fact that we are finishing up the season with the caliber of teams scheduled proves that we are out to win," he commented. "It will make a big difference and psychologically get us going."

When I questioned him on the

apparent change in him in the second semester he explained that in the first half of the season, being a senior and a veteran of varsity ball, he felt that he was being depended upon but with the addition of 'Ro' and Ed Benton in the last half he could concentrate on hustle and working the ball in and let the tall men get the ball through the hoop.

"It takes off a lot of pressure knowing that you have two men on the team that add 25-30 points to the game," he said. "I can now concentrate on what I do best. That's the key. Each one of us is going to have to do what we do best down the line to get on top."

Art expressed his appreciation of the fans saying how much it did to the athletes psyche in the game. It can sometimes make a big difference.

"If you've never been out there you don't realize what a help it can be. It can really get the adrenalin flowing", he concluded.

"We were down here last year and had the same type of pressure", he emphasized. "We did it once, we'll do it again."

Retiring of uniform will honor Thomas

By KEITH R. COSTLEY

John Thomas—should they or shouldn't they?

Much talk concerning the touchy but honorable subject of retiring Big John's jersey No. 52 has entered into the minds of hundreds during the past few weeks.

In the Jan. 20 issue of The Joplin Globe, Wendell Redden, sports editor, explored this possibility in detail. Mr. Redden was strict and to the point and told exactly why he felt that Thomas' number would be retired.

In the opening paragraph of his column, FROM THE BENCH, Redden asked that the Missouri Southern State College administration grant departing head coach Frank Davis one last request. That request, of course, was retiring Thomas' jersey number.

Most MSSC students, faculty, and Jasper County citizens do see many reasons for retiring Big John's number. Thomas was nice and mild-mannered off the court. He was heavily criticized for his lack of shooting ability, but he still registered his 18 to 25 points

a game. All Thomas did was direct the Lions of Coach Davis into the NAIA national tournament in 1972 and 1973. During his four year stay here at Southern, John was known as Mr. Basketball on the campus. Thomas holds all of Southern's seasonal and career and rebounding records.

Dean Vogelaar summed up Thomas' talents two years ago. The former sports information director at Central Missouri State University said:

"You hardly notice Thomas on the court. He goes about his job in a quiet, businesslike manner, but when the game's over and you start figuring the statistics, there he is with 18 to 25 points and 16 to 18 rebounds."

Redden particularly stressed that other colleges and universities recognize the contributions of athletes in their programs. For example, All-Americans Jerry Anderson and Curtis Perry had their numbers retired for good from Southwest Missouri State University. The jerseys and photos of each player, enclosed in a glass case, hang in the lobby of McDonald Arena.

Jim Frazier, head football coach at MSSC who led the Lions' to a NAIA Division II national championship in 1972, has the basic philosophy of "to us potential is nothing and PERFORMANCE is everything!" John Thomas issued that performance. Have you ever heard the saying, "all he does is beat you?" That is exactly what Thomas did and no more.

So now it comes to the nitty-gritty where some decision must be made. We ask—Redden, this scribe, MSSC students, faculty, Jasper County citizens—to retire Thomas' number. By doing so it leaves goals for Southern ball players to shoot for in the future. It also promotes Missouri Southern athletically and gives Thomas the honor he truly deserves. Retire Thomas' jersey for Coach Davis' sake. Take a brief look and see what this man had done for Southern's basketball program the past few years.

Davis came to Southern at the start of the 1967-68 school term, the school's last year as a junior college. He directed the basketball program's changeover to competition as a four year college. The 1969-70 club recorded a 21-8 mark; the Lions were 18-6 in 1970-71, 21-10 in 1971-72, and 17-11 in 1972-73.

The question is not now what Davis has done for Southern, but what the MSSC administration can do for Davis.

And this writer would suggest that the ceremony take place at halftime of either the game with Missouri Western here on Monday, Feb. 11, or the regular season finale with Marymount on Saturday, Feb. 23.



Flanegin goes up and under Benedictine's Kolich

Missouri Southern State College Basketball Schedule 1974

February 11.....	Missouri Western St. Col.....	Here
February 14.....	Southwest Baptist Col.....	There
February 16.....	Drury College.....	There
February 22.....	U. of Missouri—Kan. City.....	Here
February 23.....	Marymount College.....	Here
March 4-6.....	N.A.I.A. District 16.....	
March 11-16.....	N.A.I.A. Tournament.....	

All Home Games Start At 8:00 p.m.

Lions keep active in 10-day span

Team splits quartet of decisions

By KEITH R. COSTLEY

Missouri Southern State College certainly cannot compare to the excellence of John Wooden's UCLA many-time national champion Bruins or the Irish of Notre Dame, but, on the other hand, Frank Davis' Lions are not the worst playing individuals in the world either.

Southern would be classified—more or less—in the middle of the statistical standings.

During a ten day period, ranging from Jan. 19 to 29, Davis' Lions roared with victories over Southwest Missouri State College and Benedictine College of Atchinson, Kan., while dropping a pair of decisions to Drury College and Northeastern Oklahoma State.

Southern returned home Jan. 19 for the first time since Dec. 4 and responded with a 72-69 homecoming squeaker over the Bearcats of Southwest Missouri State College. Coach Davis said prior to the contest, "Boy, it's going to be good to get home and play before some friendly faces."

In defeating the Bearcats, 6-6 forward Cicero Lassiter and 6-8 Southern Illinois transfer Ed Benton combined for 42 points, leading the Lions to another NAIA District 16 triumph. Lassiter pumped in 22 counters and Benton, a former high school product of Kansas City Central, added 20 tallies. Also denting double figures for MSSC was 6-9 Mike Vickers with 10.

Gary Washington, 6-6 senior Bearcat forward, garnered game scoring honors with 31 points, his top point production of the season. Teammates Roy Fields and Donniel Harrell chipped in with 12 and 10 points, respectively.

Southwest was true on 32 of 51 shots for 62 per cent while Southern shot 54 per cent on 34 of 63.

Miss Mary Ann Stipp, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Bill Stipp of Joplin, was crowned 1974 basketball homecoming queen in halftime ceremonies.

Missouri Southern completely demolished Benedictine College's stingy defense at the MSSC fieldhouse, Jan. 23, in posting a 75-50 slaughter. Tom Colwell's Ravens were at that time ranked (NAIA) 13th nationally on the defensive charts and strived desperately to bring their popular new-look into the Lion hardwoods.

Led by the inside work of Ed Benton, the accurate outside bombing of Bobby Hall, Art Green and Mark Flanegin and the brilliant floor play of Lassiter, the Lions turned in their finest performance of the season.

"This may have been the finest game any of my Missouri

Southern teams has played in this gymnasium," Davis said later. "Except for a few early mistakes, I thought we played exceptionally well. We moved the ball well against their defenses and we played great defense."

Benton led all Southern charges with 18 while Hall and Green bucketed 12. Flanegin broke the double figure plateau with 10 counters.

Benedictine, who defeated Southern last Dec., 50-45, shot only 39 per cent, hitting 23 of 58 shots. The Lion crew enjoyed one of their hottest shooting nights, drilling 37 of 70 attempts for 53 per cent.

Lassiter canned only eight points—his lowest point production ever in a Lion uniform—but he was the key, offensively and defensively. The Freedom, Pa., product was the game's leading rebounder with 13 grabs and ended with nine assists.

"Ro had only eight points," Davis added. "But I feel it was his best game ever since coming

to Southern. He played an outstanding defensive game...he was in the right place at the right time all night...never out of position... and made some unbelievable moves offensively."

Southern's next tussle wasn't even close as Dr. Edsel Matthew's Drury College Panthers shot an amazing 75.6 per cent from the field for an 69-44 romp over the Lions. Lassiter hooped in 16 tallies as Green and Benton meshed 12 and 10 points, respectively.

The loss snapped Southern's three-game winning streak.

Northeastern Oklahoma State's rough Redmen of coach Dr. Jack Dobbins rolled to a 72-62 victory over Southern, there, Jan. 29th.

Benton checked in his top performance of the campaign with a 26-point salvo. The lanky sharpshooter uncorked 10 fielders and six of 11 free throws at the charity stripe. Lassiter was next in line with 11 with 6-5 freshman Mike Goodpaster adding 10.

Missouri Western next on schedule

Frank Davis' Missouri Southern State College basketball crew will host Missouri Western State College of St. Joseph, Mo., here, Monday.

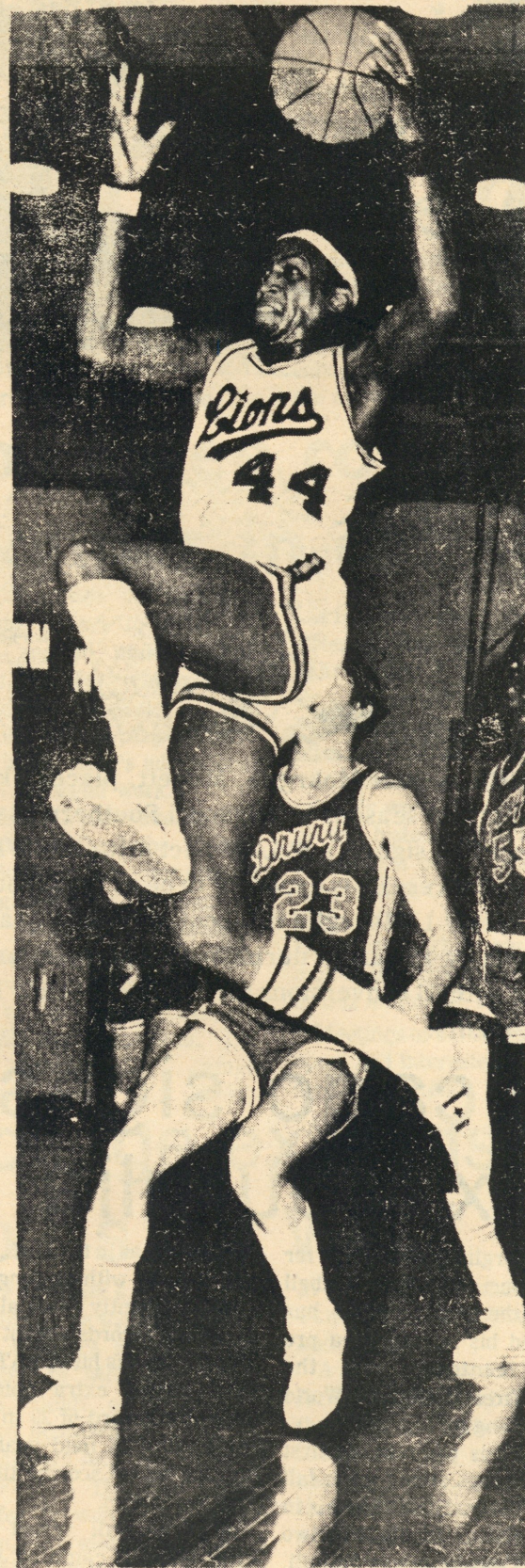
Gary Filbert's tall and talented Griffons, led by the inside punch of 6-10 Mark Browne and 6-8 Geoff Roberts, will strive to strengthen their bid for the No. 1 berth in the post-season playoffs.

Southern, who lost Jan. 15 to the Griffons on their homecourt, 84-70, will probably start as usual 6-6 senior forward Ro Lassiter, 6-

8 Southern Illinois transfer Ed Benton, 6-5 freshman Mike Goodpaster, 6-2 Art Green, and talented sophomore playmaker Bobby Hall. Mike Vickers, 6-9 senior center, is out for the season.

Probable starters for Missouri Western should be Browne, Roberts, 6-8 sophomore Jeff Browne, 6-3 senior guard Charles Nicholson, and guard Bill Chandler.

Game time is scheduled at 8 p.m.



Cicero Lassiter, Southern's 6-6 senior forward, goes high for two points against Drury.

Track team, golfers prepare for season with direction of Oldham, Landrith

Max Oldham's track thinclads and Doug Landrith's varsity golf squad member have been busy lately in preparing for their upcoming seasons this spring.

Oldham, newly positioned physical education department head and director of athletics at MSSC, is in his first year as head coach of the track program. He takes over for former coach G. W. (Mike) Bogard who earlier last summer accepted a job offer at the University of Kansas. Bogard, a former Emporia State athlete himself, was the college's first and only track coach since the former Jasper County Junior College became a four-year in-

stitution of higher learning some five years ago.

The 1973 track season at MSSC was the most successful in the school's history. The Lions did not compete in track in 1972, but they competed the three springs prior to that.

Last year 12 school records were established by Missouri Southern's track members. Ken Jones set three individual records and Kerry Anders established two. New school marks broken were in the 60-yard dash, 300-yard dash, mile, two mile, 3,000-meter steeplechase, 440-yard dash, pole vault, and the triple jump. In the relays, marks

were shattered in the 440, mile, sprint medley, and the distance medley.

Eight members lettered on the 1973 track squad. The lettermen include Dale Brotherton, John Carter, Keith R. Costley, Jeff Davis, Dale Heitz, Ken Jones, Barry Korner, and John Watson. Four lettermen are returning this year for another year of competition—Carter, Costley, Jones, and Watson. Costley was Southern's high point man last year as a freshman.

Landrith's 1974 golf team edition of 12 members is the largest team ever fielded for the Lions. Returning lettermen are

Mike Kallenberger, Richard Carlson, and Steve Watts. The other nine remaining golfers on the MSSC crew are Jim Wade, Greg Clark, Alan Young, Roy Berner, John Smith, Brent Sagehorn, Randy Claxton, and Carl Junction's Hugh McKay and Rusty Ward.

Highlighting the partial golfing schedule for Southern will be a trip to Rayburn, Tex., March 11 and 12, for a tournament there. The Lions will also host a 30-team field in Joplin, March 19 and 20, for the Crossroads of America Tournament.



TO WFL — Max Mourglia, Monett, placekicker the past two seasons at Missouri Southern State College has signed a \$15,000 pact with the WFL Chicago Fires. He is expected to be at the tryouts slated July 1. Mourglia has booted 18 field goals, including a 44-yarder during a 1972 playoff game along with 66 conversions for a school record 160 total points.

Chicago signs Max Mourglia

Max Mourglia, place kicker for the Missouri Southern football Lions for the past two years, has announced his signing of a pro football contract with the Chicago Fires of the new World Football League.

The WFL is planning its first season of play coming up in fall 1974. It will consist of 12 teams in three divisions, including two teams in Canada, one in Hawaii, and are now negotiating teams in both Paris and London.

Max is a 1965 graduate of Monett High School and entered MSC in 1966. After the first year he took a year and a half break before reentering MSSC in 1972. He is married and has one child with one on the way and is presently employed by Montgomery Wards at the Northpark Mall.

"The reason for my being picked up," he explained, "was probably for my accuracy up close. There is a difference in the rules of the WFL as far as field goals go. All missed field goals will go back to the line of scrimmage instead of out to the

20 yard line as in the NFL. So that will do away with the long tries."

Max currently holds all MSSC field goal records except for the longest. He has hit 66 PAT for the most career extra points, including a record of 29 in a row. His total of 18 field goals gives him the school scoring title with 160 total points.

Mourglia will report to the Fires training camp on July 1.

Effort to send 'Ro' to Vegas

A quartet of UCLA standouts and a trio of Kentuckians have established early dominance in voting for berths on the all-star teams which will collide in the third annual Pizza Hut Basketball Classic on April 1 at Las Vegas, Nev.

A write-in campaign has been launched in Joplin to get Missouri Southern State College's Ro Lassiter on the West squad. Ballots are available at the Joplin Pizza Hut.

Frazier announces 74 gridgers in spring ball

By KEITH R. COSTLEY

Jim Frazier, head football coach at Missouri Southern State College who led the Lions' to a perfect 12-0 slate and NAIA Division II National Championship during 1972, met in mid-January with 74 football candidates for their first organizational meeting of 1974.

Included and especially welcomed on the spring roster was 26 returning lettermen and 18 transfers.

Frazier commented joyfully after the meeting in saying, "I believe that this mid-semester group of prospects is possibly the finest group of candidates we've brought in at mid-semester."

"Our football program also is extremely proud of our 10 squad members who made the Dean's list with over 3.0 grade point averages for the fall semester." Grade point production was directed by junior fullback John Carter's 4.0 average.

Winter ball began approximately 12 days ago with spring football practices scheduled to begin March 18. An intrasquad game for Southern will be April 20.

Aiding Frazier and his coaching staff for winter and spring ball is Joe Miller, Mike

Cole, Dennis Pendergrass and Larry Cameron.

In Southern's locker room, nine pages of printed material tacked up on the bulletin board deals with the subject of winter ball. Listed are objectives and goals for the 1974 football season. The basic philosophy for Frazier's squad this year reads as follows:

"As an athlete at MSSC, we expect you to represent yourself, your family, your squad, and your school in a manner which will bring credit to the afore mentioned. Basically, we mean that all your actions both on and off the field must meet the standards of good "athletic behavior" set forth by your seniors, this college and this staff. There are definitely more demands made on an athlete than on other students at this institution. Those who find these demands too tough physically and mentally should not waste his or our time in an athletic program.

"We ask merely that you condition yourselves mentally and physically to the point you can compete to the best of your 'God Given Ability.' To us potential is nothing and PERFORMANCE is everything!"

The roster of incoming transfer

gridgers includes:

David Anzelmo, a 6-2, 215-pound center from Arkansas City Junior College, Bill Bello, six foot, 190-pound defensive back from College of Emporia; Randy Brittain, 5-10, 160-pound defensive back from Colorado State; Ken Davis, 6-3, 220-pound linebacker from Highland Junior College.

Robert Davis, six foot, 190-pound running back from Fort Scott; Harvey Derrick, 6-2, 190-pound placekicker from Central (Okla.) State; Bennie Edmondson, 6-0, 200-pound defensive end-linebacker from Coffeyville Junior College; George Fields, 6-3, 250-pound offensive tackle from Coffeyville Juco; Dennis Grandon, six foot, 220-pound center from Fort Scott Juco; Skip Hale, 6-2 quarterback from Coffeyville Juco.

Also rounding the list of transfers is John Hayes, 6-3, 210, defensive end, linebacker, from Southern ILLINOIS: Steve Hearne, 6-0, 225, offensive guard from Arkansas City Juco; Paul Jaeger, 6-2, 210, linebacker from Coffeyville Juco; Don Mathews, 6-4, 250, defensive tackle from Butler County Juco; Bob McAfee, 6-0, 175, a quarterback product of Webb City who attended SMS; Mike Thorne, 5-9, 185, running back from Southern Illinois, and David Wanless, 6-2, 225, offensive guard from Lakewood Junior College in White Lake, Minn.

Volleyball set

Athletic Director Max Oldham has announced plans to start a co-recreation intramural volleyball team this spring.

Missouri Southern State College

Partial Golf Schedule

March 11-12	Tournament at Rayburn, Tex.
March 14-15	Lake Charles, Louisiana
April 2	S.M.S. at Springfield
April 12-13	Earl Kath Tournament at Warrensburg
April 16	Triangular with S.M.S.—Northeastern State
April 19-20	CROSSROADS OF AMERICA TOURNAMENT
May 2	S.M.S. Tournament

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